Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

No. 16,091 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1944 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

INDIANS ASKED TO MAKE PLAN FOR ZERO HOUR

Netaji Bose Says Final Moment Is Nearing in Broadcast to Compatriots

ALL PREPARATIONS READY

Watch for Signal to Start Mass Revolution, Those Within Country Told

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, January 9.—Declaring that the zero hour for the liberation of India is close at hand, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in a broadcast to Indians throughout the world last night, called on his compatriots in India to complete secretly all preparations within the country so that a mass revolution will take place and declared, "When we are standing on Indian soil we will give you our signal."

Netaji Bose said, "All the preconditions and prerequisites for our final victory have been obtained," and that the only thing which remains for ultimate success is, "Action within the country to synchronize with action from without." He warned, however, that the fight within India will not be a short and easy one as the British, with the help of her American allies, will fight to the last.

Netaji Bose continued, "If the British are expelled from India it will mean the disappearance and end of the British Empire. We must therefore be prepared for a hard and long struggle." He confidently predicted, however, that India's fighters for freedom will ultimately achieve final victory.

Commenting on the imminent transfer of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India, negotiations for which have virtually been completed, Netaji Bose declared, "The Andaman Islands having been regarded by British imperialists as a prison house for the Indian people, the liberation of this region is the first definite step taken by us toward the ultimate emancipation of India."

Although anti-Axis propagandists may try to belittle the significance of the historic transfer of these islands, Netaji Bose said that these islands which had been converted into a veritable "Devil's Island" through British imperialism, are destined to become a small "paradise" as part of Free India.

He added, "Nature has been quite generous in furnishing these islands and there is no reason why the hand of man should not create out of nature's gifts something which Free India would feel proud."

Referring to his arrival in Burma with the object of personally conducting the final struggle for the liberation of India, Netaji Bose declared that he and his freedom fighters who have shifted their headquarters to Burma, now have "but one thought, one purpose and one objective—namely the return to our homeland as soon as possible."

In this connection Netaji Bose said, ". . . no power could prevent my getting out of India when I wanted to do so three years ago and no power will prevent my return when the hour strikes." He said that he has given the pledge to his countrymen to return to India and said, "That pledge would be redeemed in fullness of time, no matter what the Anglo-Americans, including the British Broadcasting Corporation commentators, may say or do." He said, "Last Year the B.B.C., namely the Bluff and Bluster Corporation of England commented on the fact that I had not yet travelled from Europe to the East but since my arrival in Tokyo they have been discreetly silent. Now the Indian counterpart of the B.B.C.—the anti-India Radio in Delhi is annoyed with me because I did not march into India before December 31, 1943. In reply I want to say first of all that whatever promises I have made and whatever hopes I have held out have been for my countrymen alone and not for anti-India Radio or its masters, the British Government."

Netaji Bose emphasized that today he is more confident and more optimistic about the early emancipation of India than he had been since the outbreak of the European

(Continued on Page 2)

Their Majesties Call On Empress Dowager To Exchange Greetings

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased to pay Their Imperial Majesties' call on Her Majesty the Empress Dowager Monday. Their Imperial Majesties left the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. for Omiya Palace at Aoyama. Permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine was Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor General Shigeru Hasunuma. The limousine was followed by other motorcars carrying Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to Her Majesty the Empress, and other high officials. At Omiya Palace Their Imperial Majesties saw Her Majesty the Empress Dowager and exchanged New Year greetings and later Their Imperial Majesties had luncheon. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress left the Omiya Palace at 3 p.m.

FOE ACKNOWLEDGES JAPANESE BRAVERY

Halsey Admits Our Forces' Gallantry in S.W. Pacific to Radio Commentator

Indirect acknowledgment of the gallantry of the Japanese Forces in the Southwestern Pacific and a frank admission of the grimness of the war situation were made by Admiral William Frederic Halsey in a conversation with Carpenter, noted American radio commentator, on January 8 at Los Angeles where the crestfallen Admiral attended the joint conference of the United States Army and Navy Supreme Commanders on the Pacific front, according to a Shanghai dispatch dated January 9 to the Mainichi.

Naturally enough, Halsey refused to divulge the appalling losses suffered off Bougainville on the pretext of strategic secrets.

The Halsey-Carpenter conversation, which was broadcast throughout the United States, is substantially reported in the Mainichi dispatch as follows:

Q. What is the present war situation in the Southwestern Pacific?

A. The American forces remain in high spirits. Close teamwork is maintained among the army, navy, air force and marines.

Q. How do you compare the abilities of the Japanese and American forces? The bravery of the Japanese is reputedly peerless, superhuman. What is your impression?

A. In the early days, our soldiers used to be frightened out of their wits by the ferocious hand-to-hand fighting of the Japanese. Our soldiers over there, mostly city-born, would stand petrified by the ferocity and awful roars with which the Japanese plunged into our positions. But they are getting used to it now.

Q. What about Japanese bombardment from ships?

A. Excellent. But in sea battle a gain of one second in firing means victory. Fortunately, the Americans in the Southwestern Pacific always fire ahead of the Japanese. You can rest assured.

Q. They say the Japanese specialize in night battle.

A. Exactly. The Japanese Navy may think that they can delude us in night battle. But we are not taken in. All the same, we must frankly admit the efficiency of Japanese torpedo attacks.

Q. Are Japanese aircraft efficient?

Japanese Aircraft Efficient

A. Decidedly efficient. They seem to be strong in offensive power, but a bit weak in defensive power. The Japanese have been having young pilots recently. Well, American pilots are young, too. Experience is making them brave and efficient.

Q. My impression is that a war of supply is the salient feature of the fighting in the Southwestern Pacific. What do you think?

A. You said it. Whether or not supplies are smoothly kept up is one of the important elements decisive of the issue on that front. Japanese supplies do not seem to be going on well.

Q. Is the American supply of arms sufficient?

A. Well, supplies are coming in, but not sufficiently.

Q. I hear civilians in military employ are doing good work in this war.

A. The system of employing ci-

(Continued on Page 2)

TENSE SESSION IS PREDICTED FOR CONGRESS

Turmoil on Home, War Fronts To Aggravate Opening of U.S. Legislature

TO STRESS HARD BATTLE

Government Is Expected to Apply Strong Measures Against Labor Group

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—The 78th session of the United States Congress opening tomorrow is expected to be a stormy one with various troublesome issues requiring to be thrashed out. This is considered all the more likely with the political tension on the home front becoming more aggravated together with the stringent war situation overseas.

According to information from Washington, heated debate is anticipated on the following issues:

(1) Rousing of the public from its lethargy under the influence of the unwarranted supposition of a short war and thorough permeation of the consciousness of a long and difficult war.

(2) Countering of general peace-industrial consciousness engendered by cancellations and suspensions of Government and military orders and measures to achieve production mobilization along with guarantees for the future.

(3) Domestic issues liable to be aggravated by the political campaigns for the November elections for one-third of the Senate and all House of Representative seats as well as for the presidency and vice-presidency.

(4) Among such issues, the first and foremost is the offensive of the labor front on the Government. In view of the public feeling that the stiff attitude of labor is disturbing the home front and is hindering America's war efforts, the Government is expected to adopt strong measures and thus trouble is considered inevitable.

(5) Franchise for the officers and men at the front. Toward the end of last year, President Franklin Roosevelt expressed opposition to making it optional for each State. Clash between the Democrats and Republicans is tending to be further intensified.

(6) The foodstuff production subsidies issue is awaiting its final settlement. The Government attitude on this question, which forms one of the most important links in the chain of economic stabilization measures, is quite adamant and the Administration's conflict with the agricultural bloc in Congress is held liable to grow severer.

(7) The tax increase bill that was subjected to a drastic slashing at the last session of Congress is to be re-introduced. Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 20 is expected to bring up this matter again, thus coming into conflict with Congress which is in favor of setting a limit to the incidence of taxation.

(8) The following three factors will determine the general tendency of the present session of Congress:

(a) Roosevelt's fourth term issue; (b) Anti-Democratic tendency in the Southern States, the "territory" of the Democrats and (c) Republican activities to secure the reins of the Government after 11 years of exclusion from power.

BRITISH PARTY IN INDIA

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—A British military inspection party, headed by Major-General J. S. Lethbridge, recently arrived in India after making a tour of the war front in the Southwestern Pacific, reports the correspondent of the Times, London, who is attached to the New Delhi headquarters of the British army in India, according to a London dispatch.

The party, it is revealed, has a great deal of recommendations to make to the General Staffs at London and Washington regarding the contemplated counter-offensive against Japan, regarding strategy and equipment.

It is understood that the party is expected to complete within the next few weeks a detailed report on the operational areas and the present state of military training in India.

2 Army Contingents Are Honored For Heroism in Kiangnan Campaign

Maeda Machine-Gun Company Annihilated Fleeing Enemy Column While Kaji Squad Defied Obstacles and Wiped Out Foe's Flank

In recognition of distinguished exploits in the annihilative campaign in Kiangnan in the summer of 1943, citations have been granted by the Army Commander to the Maeda Sub-unit and the Kaji Squad, it was revealed in a War Ministry communique issued at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The above fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the communique added.

A resume of exploits follows as given in the communique:

"The Maeda Sub-unit of the Ando Unit (the Sub-unit being under the command of Lieutenant Shigeru Maeda. One machine-gun Company and one infantry Company).

"When the Fuji Corps, after crossing the Yangtze at a point near Yunchi (about 29 kilometers east of Ichang), was advancing toward the opposite bank of Ichang, the progress of its main column was impeded by severe gunfire in the gorge near Hochia (about 23 kilometers southwest of Ichang).

"Accordingly, the Maeda Machine-gun Company, taking advantage of topographical conditions, swiftly advanced in front of the first-line infantry and by means of sudden fire power, exerted pressure on the enemy, thereby facilitating the advance of the column.

"Later, discovering a major enemy column that was fleeing on the mountainside on a precipice east of Shihmena (about 1,000 meters north of Hochia), the Company, by means of concentrated fire power, annihilated the enemy column.

"In addition, the Company, with the infantry Company newly attached to it, dashed through steep paths amid rain in the dark of night and, scaling a cliff 10 odd meters high by forming a human ladder and by means of ropes in the face of the enemy, surprise-attacked and annihilated the enemy's flank, thus greatly facilitating the subsequent action of the Corps.

"The Kaji Squad of the Hashimoto Unit (the Squad consisting of Corporal Matsutaro Kaji and eight others).

"The Battalion to which the Squad belonged made a dash toward Tachuchiaping (about 24 kilometers north of Ichang) in order to cut the retreat of the enemy's 11th Division. The Kaji Squad, ordered to attack the rocky height north of Hsiachuchiaping (1,300 meters south of Tachuchiaping), scaled dazzling, steep paths, surprise-attacked and captured the height.

"Thus completely deprived of retreat, the enemy under protective gunfire and relying on numbers, repeated tenacious counter-attacks in order to retake the height.

"Defying mounting casualties, the Squad kept up gallant fighting. Machine-gunner Private Adachi, standing erect on the rock and his machine-gun fixed to his side, felled large numbers of enemy troops and then met a heroic end. Squad Commander Corporal Kaji, in defiance of several severe wounds, kept up gallant fighting and encouraging his men, he died heroically after being hit by a hand-grenade. The remaining three members of the Squad, defying heavy wounds succeeded in retaining the said height. Thus the Squad fulfilled its assignment and, in cooperation with the main force of the Unit, completely cut off the retreat of the enemy's 11th Division and dealt a thoroughgoing blow to the enemy division."

EUROPE WAR FIRST, STATES U.S. SCRIBE

Asia Counter-Offensive Will Take Part at End of This Year, He Stresses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Wilfrid Fleisher of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington office, and a former long-time resident of Tokyo, warns the American public that "it would be misleading to look for immediate action" in the so-called great counter-offensive against Japan, according to a dispatch received here.

Fleisher's comment, was made in connection with the reported statements by General Chiang Kai-shek and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, to the effect that such an offensive would be launched this year.

"Since it is evident that the impending 'second front' in Europe is considered by anti-Axis leaders as the most urgent military necessity, with continued priority over the war in Asia, indications point, therefore, to the fact that the 'great Asia offen-

(Continued on Page 2)

BLIND ENEMY RAIDS UNITE THAI PEOPLE

Terror Bombing of Bangkok Proof of Foe's Desperate Plight, Says Iguchi

The recent terroristic bombing of Bangkok by the enemy is not only another evidence of the wanton brutality of the enemy in waging war, but a clear sign of its desperation in face of the ever increasing unity and fighting power of the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared at a press conference for foreign correspondents held on Monday.

"The enemy's object is only too clear," he said. "By indiscriminate air attacks, it is the intention of the enemy to strike terror into the people of Thailand, weaken their morale and wean them away from the Greater East Asian camp. But the recent bombing resulted in the contrary. The Thai people stood up to the enemy's blind attacks with fortitude and courage and emerged from them with an increased hatred of the enemy and a greater determination to fight with unbending efforts."

"Similar attacks are expected to be

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, January 11, 1944

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

ASAHI—The American diplomacy of intimidation is growing in scale and intensity with the increase of tension in the World War situation. In a recent radio speech, President Roosevelt said that the United States military and naval strength totalled 10,000,000 officers and men and the forces overseas constituted 3,800,000 strong. The United States military authorities have also boasted that the second front in Europe would be undertaken mainly by the United States armed forces. The American attitude of making empty boasts in total disregard of the troubles at home is puerile and amusing. We must, of course, guard against underestimating the enemy's fighting strength, but to locate the defects in the enemy's armor will contribute to final victory.

It is a well-known fact that the greatest weakness of the enemy camp is their shortage of manpower. The United States Government in 1944 requires 65,000,000 persons, including 11,000,000 officers and men, 20,000,000 munition workers, 22,000,000 civilian industry workers and 12,000,000 agricultural workers. According to the census for 1940, there were 74,000,000 males and females between the ags of 10 and 44—the serviceable period. The United States Government, therefore, must absorb nearly the entire serviceable population.

Further, in regard to the enormous personnel of the Army and Navy, boasted of by the American President and the Army and Navy authorities, according to the aforementioned census the number of the male population between the ages of 14 and 33 this year is 23,000,000. Taking as the standard those be-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON AIRMEN POUND TARAWA, OTHER REGIONS

Japanese Continue to Blast Enemy at Cape Gloucester, Cape Merkus, Pilelo

TULUVE IS ALSO BOMBED

Foe Attempts to Raid Kendari And Koepang Repulsed by Imperial Forces

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL PACIFIC, January 10.—Units of the Japanese Air Force on the afternoon on January 8 raided the enemy base on Tarawa Island in the Gilbert Group and dropped heavy explosives on military installations. After inflicting tremendous damages, all our planes returned safely.

Japanese Start Attack

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Japanese infantry divisions in the Cape Gloucester area commenced attacks on the slopes of important heights held by the American forces, a Reuter dispatch from the Pacific front disclosed.

The report added that the Japanese attacked with vengeful fury.

Japanese Bomb Tuluve

Domei

RABAUL, January 10.—An Imperial Navy Air Unit on the afternoon of January 8 bombed Tuluve on Borgen Bay, in the western part of New Britain Island, and set an enemy position on fire and caused explosions there.

The same night Japanese airmen bombed Cape Gloucester, Cape Merkus and Pilelo Island, scoring direct hits on their objectives. The exact results were not available owing to the darkness. All the planes returned safely.

Battle at Gumbi

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Latest reports from the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific disclosed that the anti-Axis ground forces at Cape Gumbi encountered Japanese Forces in fierce battles, a Melbourne dispatch disclosed.

Kendari Raider Downed

Domei

MACASSAR, January 10.—Fifteen Consolidated B-24's attacked Kendari on Celebes Island on the afternoon of January 8. The Japanese Navy fighters gave battle and shot down one and damaged two others. Two of our planes have not yet returned.

2 Koepang Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, January 10.—On the night of January 4, four bi-motored enemy bombers and one four-motored enemy bomber raided Koepang in Timor. The Japanese Defense Forces subjected them to intense anti-aircraft fire and shot down two bi-motored bombers and damaged the four-motored bomber and a bi-motored bomber. The damage sustained by the Japanese was negligible.

U.S. MAKES NEW PLANE

Fighter Called 'Black Widow' for Night Attack Use

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—The United States War Department today announced the completion of a new fighter plane named "Black Widow", Washington dispatch discloses.

This plane officially referred to as P-61 is reported to be heavily armored and equipped for night attack. Further details concerning its efficiency and equipment has not yet been announced.

Blind Bombing Continues

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Anti-Axis raiders carried out wanton and indiscriminate bombings on San Romo and Lucca situated on the west and east banks of the Gulf of Genoa and mercilessly inflicted death and sufferings on the citizens yesterday, reports reaching here disclosed. Particularly in Lucca, priceless pieces of art were destroyed, the report added.

OUR NAVAL WILD EAGLES DOWN 52 ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTING TO RAID NIPPON BASE AT RABAUL

3 Enemy Torpedo-Boats Sunk by Japanese Off Bougainville Isle

Domei

RABAUL, January 10.—While patrolling waters off the island of Bougainville on Friday night, light Japanese seacraft engaged in combat four enemy torpedo-boats on two occasions in waters east of the island and sank three of them after causing huge fires to break out on them. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

NIPPON UNITS ROUT FOE IN NEW GUINEA

Furious Surprise Attack Puts Enemy to Mad Flight Near Piliau Sector

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 10.—Japanese Units at about 10:30 a.m. on January 4 subjected to unexpected and furious attack an enemy unit moving near the Piliau area in New Guinea and forced it to flee in disorder after dealing it a crushing blow.

The Japanese attack was carried out in an advance against the enemy which had landed near Cape Gumbi on January 2 with the aim to threaten the Japanese Forces in the Madang area as well as to hold in check the Japanese Forces which had concentrated themselves in the Karasa area and were preparing for coming operations after having fought powerfully in the Finschhafen area and dealt tremendous losses on the enemy. The enemy was moving along a coast road in coordination with a torpedo boat. Piliau is 15 kilometers west of Cape Gumbi.

In the fighting the enemy left behind 72 bodies. Among the numerous things captured were 21 Czech light machine-guns.

Only three Japanese soldiers were killed in action.

Ground Units Active

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 10.—Every day sees an increase in the bitterness with which the decisive battles are fought in the air in the New Guinea area.

Our Army Air and Land Units operating in this area engage the enemy in the attacks it makes persistently and each time the enemy comes to attack, they beat it back with heavy losses.

Our Land Units were prompt to engage a group of enemy planes as they came to attack an area south of Madang on January 6 and by a fierce fire from anti-aircraft guns shot down two of the raiders, one a Grumman fighter and the other a B-25 plane.

At about 9:30 a.m. on January 7 enemy B-24 and P-38 planes, 42 in all came to attack the vicinity of Alexis which is in our hands. Our ground batteries sent up a terrific fire. As a result the enemy planes fled, after bombing indiscriminately the jungles in the neighborhood. The damage sustained by our Land Units was very slight.

Again, at about 7:30 a.m. on January 8 the enemy came with a total of 37 B-24 and P-38 planes, its object being our anti-aircraft positions in the Madang area. By ground guns our Units shot down one B-24 plane.

MAY READJUST FORCES

Reich Rearrangements on E. Front Possible, Spokesman Says

Domei

ZURICH, January 9.—A spokesman of the German Army declared the possibility that the German forces on the Eastern front will carry out large-scale readjustments to meet all shifting conditions in the future, a special correspondent of the Swiss journal Neue Zuercher Zeitung reported.

However the army spokesman did not disclose whether these readjustment will take place in the Dnieper sectors or on the entire front.

Imperial Headquarters Reveals War Results Of January 9

OVER 100 REPULSED

3 More Hostile Aircraft Were Shot Down in Same Area on Jan. 7, Says Communique

Imperial Naval Air Units struck a heavy blow at the enemy air forces that have been raiding our base at Rabaul by shooting down 52 planes including 19 probables out of a formation of more than 150 on the morning of January 9, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Monday.

Two of the intercepting Japanese planes failed to return, the communique said.

The same communique revealed also that three more enemy planes were shot down over Rabaul on January 7 than the previously announced number of 31, including seven probables, out of a formation of more than 230 attacking craft on that morning.

Monday's communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE

"1. Imperial Navel Air Units intercepted about 150 enemy planes which came attacking Rabaul on the morning of January 9 and shot down 52 (whereof 19 unconfirmed) of them. The Japanese losses were two planes not yet returned.

"2. To the already reported battle results scored by Imperial Naval Air Units in the Rabaul air battle of January 7 are added three more planes shot down."

British Planes Appear

With enemy attacks against Rabaul growing still more intense, the enemy raided the Japanese base daily since the start of the new year until January 7, except on January 5. And on January 9, the enemy raided Rabaul again with a huge squadron of 150 planes. Of the total number 80 were Grumman TBF bomber-torpedo planes, and 70 were Lockheed P-38's, Curtiss P-40's, Vought-Sikorsky F4U's, Grumman F6F's, and what seemed to be British Spitfires.

Japanese Navy fighter units, though small in number, tore into the enemy horde with a burning will to deal devastatingly with the enemy and shot down 16 F4U's (five unconfirmed), seven F6F's (four unconfirmed), 13 P-40's and what seemed to be Spitfires (three unconfirmed), and 16 TBF's (seven unconfirmed), a total of 52 planes (19 unconfirmed).

The percentage of enemy planes shot down was a high one of 34.7 per cent. More than a third of the enemy planes were shot down in the furious attack delivered by the Navy airmen. The precious sacrifice of two Japanese planes was made in the fighting. The Japanese Navy airmen again scored an absolute victory with the ratio of 52 to 2 and manifested again the true might of the Japanese Navy air arm.

British Planes Mobilized

The presence of Spitfire-like planes, marked with the British mark, indicates that British aircraft have been mobilized in the counter-offensive against Rabaul from the air and attests to the tenacity of the enemy's intent and the seriousness of the war situation.

All this brings home to us the axiom: "The key to victory lies in the replenishment of our Wild Eagles." If, in the enemy raid on the 9th, the Japanese strength had been equal in number to the enemy's, the ratio of the enemy machines shot down would have been 80 or even 90 per cent, instead of 37.47 per cent.

It is incumbent on the Japanese nation to look the war situation in the face and smash the enemy's counter-offensive by taking to heart the axiom: "Our Wild Eagles hold the key to victory."

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement of Monday says that, in addition to the war results given above, our Naval Wild Eagles shot down seven enemy planes in the aerial battle over Rabaul on the 7th.

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOUKUO HAILS JOINT DECLARATION

Perfect Harmony Exists Among Many Races Living in Nation

Domei

HSINKING, January 6.—The noble spirit embodied in the five fundamental principles of the Joint Declaration which was promulgated by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations has been received with great joy by the 43,000,000 people of Manchoukuo. The Joint Declaration, being in perfect agreement with the spirit and ideals of Manchoukuo's national origin, has spurred the people on toward the carrying out at any cost of the duties imposed on them by the exigencies of the war in close cooperation with Japan. In fact, Manchoukuo has been practising the spirit embraced in the Joint Declaration ever since its nation's founding eleven years ago.

Since the conclusion of the Tripartite Agreement in 1942 among Japan, China and Manchoukuo, the latter has been doing its best for the maintenance of order on its northern boundary, thereby making a great contribution toward the preservation of peace in Greater East Asia. At the same time Manchoukuo is endeavoring to enhance its friendly ties with all the nations of East Asia by following faithfully the principles of mutual respect of independence, promotion of friendship, extension of mutual aids, and the observation of true sincerity between nations. Henceforth, Manchoukuo will redouble its efforts to perfect its cooperation with new China.

In connection with the magnanimous spirit which underlies the national foundation of Manchoukuo, it can be said that the country has never entertained any thought of racial discrimination. Instead, perfect harmony has always existed among the heterogeneous races which make up its population. Moreover, Manchoukuo is doing its best to promote closer economic ties with Japan in order to make secure the defense of East Asia. In order to achieve this end, Manchoukuo is ready to disregard even its national domestic economic needs. This statement has been repeatedly announced by General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo.

For instance, Manchoukuo is working in perfect collaboration with Japan to increase the supply of foodstuffs by developing extensive farms along the banks of the Eastern Liao River and the Second Sungari River. Manchoukuo is also cooperating with Japan in the mining industry by constantly exchanging views with Japanese authorities regarding the increase in output of iron, aluminum, and coal in the country.

"There is no time to be lost in discussions. We must be working, now," are the words which exactly describes the attitude of Premier Chang as well as all the officials and people of Manchoukuo.

Under the guidance and instructions of the far-sighted Premier Chang, the people are busy, fulfilling their tasks with the least possible delay. Their efforts have shown remarkable results in the various fields of activities. A signal example of this enthusiatic response can been seen in the case of food exports. Orders were given for the shipping out of foodstuffs which was to be completed by March this year; but, this order was completed last December. In this way Manchoukuo is doing more than it was expected and is exerting all-out effort.

Foe Acknowledges Japanese Bravery

(Continued from Page 1)

vilians for military service has been officially established for the first time. The system has been a great success. These people are doing a great deal of work, opening jungles, building roads, jetties and airfields. Without them a big war like this could not be prosecuted.

Q. What is the health situation?

A. There is malaria, but the health situation is good on the whole. The best efforts are being made in the matter of recreation and amusement for the soldiers.

Q. The sacrifices paid by America thus far are said to be extremely heavy. Are we justified in paying such heavy sacrifices? Is the island-hopping strategy in the Southwestern Pacific worth those sacrifices?

A. The sacrifices are heavy, to be sure. Our heavy sacrifices are to be explained by the fact that the Japanese defense positions are dug deep under the ground, ingeniously camouflaged and are too tight to be destroyed by bombing or bombardment. We have to scour them one by one by digging up the ground just as we would when trying to catch moles. Heavy sacrifices are inevitable. We could not take the Japanese defense positions if we hesitated making sacrifices.

Spiritual Power Enabling Fliers in Burma To Defeat Numerically Superior Enemy

Domei

X X BASE IN BURMA, January 9.—Spiritual power is enabling the Imperial Army airmen operating along the border of Burma and India to get the better of the enemy which is always superior in numbers, said the commander of the Nakanishi Army Air Unit when he was asked to say something about the part played by his unit in the maintenance of the condition under which Japan has complete mastery of the air over East India.

The commander has been at his present post ever since August 1942, and credit goes to him for the fact that the enemy in this area, whose aerial guerilla warfare is increasing in fierceness, has little chance.

His unit has carried out endless devastating air raids on enemy bases at Tinsukia, Akola and other places in East India, Yunnan and at Kunming in Chungking controlled China, making a full demonstration of the real value of Wild Eagles.

Speaking of the fight being fought by his unit for the annihilation of the American and British air force in the area he is operating, the commander of the Nakanishi Unit said:

"The enemy is contriving to have numbers assert themselves in Burma too. There must be something about us which is superior to the American and British air forces if we are at all to crush and destroy the enemy which is superior in numbers in aerial warfare that entails tremendous waste. The one thing that strikes me about my unit to which a citation has been issued is that it is made up of strong men.

"Since the wet season was over, the enemy has been showing itself something of a skillful fighter, and it is beginning to render a better account of itself. But it is nothing by the side of the Japanese airmen in point of the vigor of the fighting spirit. For instance, the fighting planes accompanying enemy bombers take to flight at the sight of Japanese fighters, leaving it to the bombers to make the most of the situation. We make short work of the bombers. Some of the enemy airmen are very bad fighters. Among the Yankee flyers are some who are adept at bombing. But these flyers would be ineffectual if their lenses and other equipment were not superior. The enemy flyers are far surpassed by our airmen in the point of spirit. Our airmen make nothing of the fact that their equipment is inferior to that of the enemy. They have the grace of heaven and know how to turn the impossible into the possible, and they act with the utmost order. Nothing is more reassuring. It goes without saying that the commander of an air unit keeps on worrying until the men under him are back after a successful raid. He has absolute confidence in the officers and men under him who are ready to die together with him.

Recalls Tinsukia Raid

"I remember a bombing raid carried out by my unit on the enemy field at Tinsukia in the middle of December. One of the planes had one of its motors put out of commission. Yet it contrived to return safely to the base x x kilometers away. In it we found three men all with severe wounds. During the flight, which was attended with great difficulties, the plane lost its speed, and it might have landed at a base on the way. Instead of doing that, it flew back straight to its base. For a distance it was followed by enemy fighters. Those were done away with by two fighting planes escorting our plane. I, as the commander of the unit, was profoundly impressed by the feat of this plane. But countless is the number of such exploits.

"There is something wonderful and beautiful about the manner in which the fighter, bomber, and scout plane units work together. This has much to do with the fact that our force has triumphed every time it has gone into action. The strength of our force may be said to reside in the spiritual unity of the men in it. There are ground units in the background of the successes of an air force, and I have a profound sense of gratitude to the non-commissioned officers and men who on the ground attend to the need of our air force.

"Some of the officers and men under me have been away from home for as many as three years. Many have been with me for two consecutive years. All these officers and men are fine soldiers. They have never complained and they have been the last to do anything unbecoming of a soldier. It is with such officers and men that the first line is manned. This is why it is absolutely safe. It is because our first line is maintained in such a manner that we are equal to the task of beating the enemy which is superior in numbers. The American and British air forces are devilish and make no scruples about slaying innocent, defenseless people. They are so debased that they even bomb cows and pigs. Their bombings of cities, towns, and civilian shipping in rivers along the Burma Route are indiscriminate throughout. This is in sharp contrast with our method of bombing. Our air force uses care to bomb military establishments. There has not been a single occasion on which our air force attacked innocent people. I am sure that the prowess of the officers and men under me will provide the driving force for bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end."

Blind Enemy Raids Unite Thai People

(Continued from Page 1)

repeated in the future," Mr. Iguchi declared, "but we in Japan, and in our comrade nations of East Asia, are fully confident that the people of Thailand will continue to live up to our highest expectations and fight back with unflinching courage."

Continuing, the Spokesman stated, "It is hardly necessary for me to say that the offensive and defensive alliance concluded between Japan and Thailand at the outset of the war is concrete testimony of the common will and determination of both countries to fight together to victory. With the passing two years of war, the spirit of that alliance is now stronger than ever before. Under the inspired leadership of Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, the Thai people are united in purpose and determination to exert their utmost efforts in the successful prosecution of the war.

"By their attempts at terrorism," Mr. Iguchi said "the enemy appears to underrate the unity and resolve of East-Asiatic peoples, but the more the enemy resorts to terrorism the stronger becomes our unity and fighting morale, for we and our comrade nations are bound together by that spirit which shares both joys and sorrows, even life and death, in order to realize our given task—to win the war and to contribute to the construction of a new world."

Vesuvius Threatens U.S. Army

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—The Italian volcano Vesuvius has erupted and lava has started flowing toward the eastern slant on which the American 5th Army is encamped, according to information from Algiers.

Strike Cripples Shipbuilding

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—The four-day strike at the Cramp Shipbuilding Yard in United States was finally suspended today but reports disclose that the strike had dealt a serious blow to its program of constructing landing barges, according to a report from Philadelphia.

Europe War First, States U.S. Scribe

(Continued from Page 1)

sive will take place in the latter part of this year," Fleisher said.

He then interpreted the dispatches from the New Delhi headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, as indicating that the Burma campaign will likely have to wait upon developments in Europe.

Continuing, Fleisher made the fantastic prediction that the United States would become the main policeman in East Asia by controlling the hundreds of island bases that had enabled Japan to embark upon the present war of conquest in the Pacific."

"Chungking indicated its willingness to permit the United States to establish naval bases in Formosa but was not disposed to let Russia and Britain share in the project," Fleisher concluded.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

tween the conscription ages of 18 and 35, it is found that the supply of human resources is far less than this number. If the United States is to set up a regular armed force of more than 10,000,000 and maintain an overseas force of 5,000,000 it will have to draft half of the men liable to conscription.

The above figures are not exact but are enough to reveal the difficult state in America's manpower problem. From this it can be understood how effective and disastrous are the Japanese tactics of dealing a fatal blow to the enemy through tremendous bleeding. The effectiveness of the bleding, of course, depends on the planning and courageous fighting of the men on the front lines, but we believe that the home front, which cooperates with the fighting forces, must further back our gallant warriors, meanwhile understanding clearly where the enemy weaknesses lie as outlined above.

U.S. WEAKENS UNDER STIFF SOVIET STAND

New York Times Virtually Warns Poles to Ease Demands on Border Issue

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—The gradual weakening of the United States' opposition to the Soviet Union's stiff attitude of telling foreign Powers to keep their hands off Soviet border issues is reflected in the article written by Edwin L. James, chief editorial writer of the New York Times, in that paper's Sunday edition.

Reports reaching here revealed that the article contained a virtual warning to the Poles to moderate their demands toward the Soviet Union.

It is recalled that the New York Times, only a few days ago, in commenting on the Pravda's criticism of Wendell Willkie's article on the future status of the Baltic States, said that the United States may decide not to participate in postwar discussions should the Soviet Union resort to force over the border question.

In an obvious change of stand, the New York article by James declares that the United States is entertaining great sympathy with the Poles, but points out that Premier Josef Stalin has done more militarily against the Germans than any other anti-Axis leader, and is expected to do more.

The article goes on to say that whether or not the Poles consider Russia as their ally, the United States certainly considers Russia as a very powerful ally and, therefore, a very valuable one.

In conclusion, the article said, "Polish worries and apprehensions are understandable, but it would be better for them if they wait for the outcome of the talks between President Roosevelt and Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish Government at London.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Premier Mikolajczyk is expected in Washington from London.

A London dispatch said that the Sunday 'Observer's diplomatic correspondent claimed that the Soviet Government "has put forward a definite proposal for a compromise settlement of its territorial dispute with Poland" which would draw the frontier, with modifications, along the so-called Curzon line of 1920. This line runs due south of the southern tip of Lithuania, thus conceding to Poland the territory west of this line which Russia claimed after invading Poland in 1939.

The correspondent concluded by saying that the proposal reportedly had met with the approval of "official British and American quarters."

ORGAN TO INCREASE FOOD IN WEST CELEBES FORMED

Japanese Method of Farming To Be Introduced to Native Inhabitants

Domei

MACASSAR, January 8.—The inauguration ceremony and the first meeting of the West Celebes Foodstuff Production Increase Guidance Headquarters was held here on January 6. The birth of this organ has been due to the combined efforts of the administrative authorities and the native people who are anxious to raise the production of food in the province.

At the meeting the following measures were decided upon for enforcement in the 1944-45 fiscal year:

1. Each branch office in each district shall fix the quantity to be produced and do its best to facilitate the working of the plan.
2. The Japanese method of rice cultivation shall be introduced in West Celebes.
3. The food supply situation in West Celebes shall be minutely investigated to decide on the kinds of farm produce that require augmentation, and also the quantities by which such products are to be increased. Deeper investigation is to be made into the principal products grown by the native farmers as well as into their methods of farming and land improvement. The results of these investigations are to be publicly announced thereby helping to improve the native methods of farming.

His Imperial Majesty Orders Aide-de-Camp To Inspect Aviation

His Majesty the Emperor has been gracious enough to dispatch Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Arimitsu Yamagata to the Army Air Command, army aviation units, units related to the construction of airfields and to aviation schools to inspect the present aviation conditions, it was announced by the War Ministry on Monday. Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Yamagata will be dispatched to the Army Air Command today. His inspection under the Imperial orders will last till late this month. A statement to the following effect was issued by the War Ministry: "It is with awe and trepidation to note that His Majesty the Emperor is gracious enough to send an aide-de-camp to the Army Air Command and various aviation schools for the inspection of these institutions. The Imperial solicitude at a time when decisive aerial warfare is mounting in intensity should be received with profound impression."

Indians Asked To Make Plan For Zero Hour

(Continued from Page 1)

War in 1939.

Speaking on the Indian Independence movement in East Asia, Mr. Bose said that wherever he had visited he had been greatly encouraged to find overseas Indian nationals looking forward with enthusiasm and determination to achieve the ultimate independence of India. He said that Indians throughout East Asia are being totally mobilized for the final fight. Mr. Bose declared that there is no need to become unduly impatient "Because time is now working for us and against our enemies."

Netaji Bose concluded, "You must have observed how during the last four years events at home and abroad have been developing in our favor. Forces that make history have been working on our side. The hand of providence is guiding our every movement. Our demand is for justice, for our birthright, for liberty. Our cause is the cause of 388,000,000 people who number one-fifth of the human race. And last of all we are now prepared to pay the price for freedom. Therefore, we have unshakable faith and belief that this time we are going to win."

Bali Islanders Donate

Domei

SINGARADJA, January 8.—The night stalls which were opened on the island of Bali the other day closed successfully with a net profit of 5,600 guilders. The native people, by way of expressing their joy over the success of the sales and their sincere gratitude to the Japanese administration, decided to contribute the whole amount toward the defense expenditures. The local chief of the native people, on behalf of the islanders, delivered the donation to the Japanese authorities recently.

F.I.C. CHINESE FETE WAR ANNIVERSARY

Reiterate Support to National Government

Domei

HANOI, January 10.—Holding commemorative meetings here as well as in Cholon, Hue, Pnompenh and other cities, some 600,000 Chinese residents in French Indo-China observed the first anniversary of the participation of the National Government of China in the War of Greater East Asia.

Chinese people residing in the northern border region of French Indo-China, including Langson, Laokai and Haciang, also held similar meetings this afternoon reiterating support to the National Government of China and their determination to crush the Anglo-Americans.

Our Naval Eagles Down 52 Foe Craft at Rabaul

(Continued from Page 1)

This brings our total war results on the 7th to 34 enemy planes shot down out of about 234.

While the United States is endeavoring frantically to wrest back Rabaul, the Japanese are consolidating their system for unfailing victory in the South Pacific area.

Rendered desperate by the appalling damage suffered in their reckless advance in the South Pacific, the Americans are growing fiercer and fiercer in their offensive against Japanese positions in that theater of war. The aerial operations against Rabaul is steadily intensifying.

Aided by British Fighters

It is to be noted that in the attack on January 9 the Americans did not come alone but reinforced by British fighters, which is a new feature in the war in these parts. It is clear that Australia is playing an important role as a base of Anglo-American counter-offensive operations and a vital bridgehead for the general offensive by way of the South Pacific.

With the air base at Torokina on Bougainville Island completed, the British have come to join in the counter-offensive. This shows that the enemy camp intends to penetrate into our Pacific defense waters by means of an Anglo-American combined force.

The point of protrusion on Bismark Islands in the vast South Seas area is not only Japan's oceanic space for national expansion but the basic waters for the defense of the Japanese mainland. Strategically it is the sphere of power for the destruction of the enemy.

Desperate Fighting

Thus the fighting in this area is naturally being conducted with the utmost desperation. Despite the handicap of numbers, the Japanese are developing their moral strength to the utmost for the overthrow of the enemy and defense of Greater East Asia. Consequently, Rabaul, 5,000 kilometers out on the Pacific from the Japanese mainland, constitutes the first line of our national defense.

Shansi Peace Fighters Score Good Results In Crushing Reds

Domei

TAIYUAN, January 10.—During the past one year since the National Government's declaration of war on Britain and the United States, the Shansi Peace Preservation Corps in close cooperation with Japanese Forces engaged Chinese Communists 908 times, in the course of which they counted 4,010 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefields. The peace preservation corps also took 859 prisoners in addition to seizing large quantities of weapons and other war supplies.

STUDENTS' CINEMA HOUSE IS INAUGURATED IN KYOTO

To Screen Selected Documentary, Educational, Cultural Films

A cinema theater, named the Kyoto Cinema Educational Hall, located at Shijo Karasumaru, Kyoto, which was constructed for the benefit of students of national, secondary and youth training schools, has been opened at Kyoto, it is reported.

The hall was constructed by the Semnichi Land and Promotion Company under the direct supervision of the Kyoto Prefectural Government.

Documentary, educational and other cultural films, specially selected by a picked committee of educators, will be shown at the new cinema house, it is understood.

It is also revealed that the admission fees have been made as low as possible, being eight sen for national school students, 12 sen for secondary and youth training school students and 18 sen for the adults accompanying the students.

At 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. every day, films will be screened for the students who are expected to come to the cinema house in groups. In the evening, the students will be able to attend the show which starts at 5 o'clock and ends at 8 o'clock.

FREE LEARNING SET FOR SHONAN KIDDIES

Step is Giant Stride Forward, Declares Siraj

Domei

SHONAN, January 10.—"Free education for all children in Shonan is a giant stride forward in the development of Malai and will go down as a red letter day in the annals of Malaian education," Malai leaders in Shonan declared in the Siraj, in commenting on the latest step taken by the education authorities in granting free education for the first time in the country's history.

Pointing out the fact that education prior to this was usually prerogative of the richer class, the Siraj stated that today, all children, whether rich or poor, have been granted the opportunity to attend school without any financial drain on their parents.

The Siraj urged every parent in Malai to take advantage of this splendid opportunity that has been given to all of them.

Wilson, Devers Installed

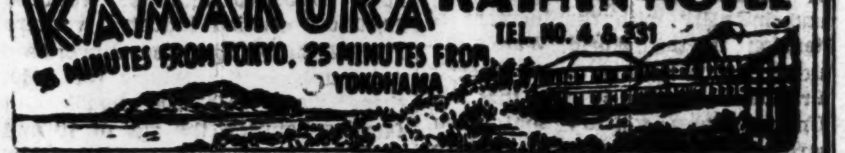
Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—General Henry M. Wilson of the British army, and United States commander Lieutenant-General Jacob L. Devers who were appointed Supreme Commanders of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean were officially installed in their new posts yesterday, it was announced by the British Government, according to a London report.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.
Women's and Children's Diseases
Tel. 48-5183
Hours: 9 to 12 noon. 2 to 4 p.m.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA



Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

Deutsche Kunst Galerie

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, PNEUMONIA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
Office: 3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

"With Firmness We Fight, With Kindness We Build"

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUI & CO., LTD.)
CAPITAL ¥300,449,500
RESERVE FUNDS ¥244,286,148
(SEPT., 1942)
Head Office: TOKYO
General Exporters and Importers, Insurance and Ship Agents, General Contractors, Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Sawmill Owners, Wharfingers, Investment and Finance, Acquisition and Retention of Securities and Real Properties.

JAVA'S INDUSTRIES SHOW RAPID GAINS

Island's 50 Million People Are Ready to Offer Their Services

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 7.—Economic circles of Java, in order to meet the requirements arising from the latest development of the war situation, are showing great activity. All possible measures are being taken to hasten the development of special industries, to simplify the control over the country's economy and to improve collaboration between the central and local authorities. The defense of the island is also being strengthened by the rapid, healthy growth of the Volunteer Army.

In order to increase its productive capacity as one of Japan's arsenals, the Military Administration Headquarters has been taking various measures such as dividing Java into three main districts, namely: the Eastern, Central, and Western. Wholesale changes were also effected in the central and local governments. Local governors had their authority increased so that those districts under their jurisdiction can be supervised with greater efficiency.

Local Liaison Bodies

Cooperating with the local governors are the local liaison councils and their representatives who are responsible for overland transportation, communication service, marine affairs, shipbuilding, and production of vital materials. Each council is also responsible for the rapid increase in the output of foodstuffs, clothing materials, wooden ships, chemical and mineral products as well as for the smooth distribution of vital goods.

Reduction in the number of sections in various governmental departments was made on December 20 to accelerate the growth of various industries in Java. For example, in the industrial department formerly, there were five sections, but these have been reduced to three. First, the management section is responsible for the guidance and maintenance of all industries of Java. Second, the mining and industrial section is responsible for the increase in mineral products and the rapid developments of technical industries as well as smooth supply of electricity in the country. Third, the agricultural section, following the instructions given by the authorities at the Urgent Provisions Supply Conference held last November, has made remarkable showings in encouraging the people to increase their agricultural products. In this manner the Military Administration has improved collaboration between all the governmental agencies and improved the distribution of vital needs to the native people.

Rice Production Jumps

As a rice producing center, Java is taking big strides. Due to the strenuous efforts exercised by the Japanese authorities to improve the paddyfields and seedlings, irrigation system, and supply of fertilizers, the native rice growers have increased the yield of unhulled rice last November by more than 15,000 tons over the yield of the previous month. The December yield is expected to surpass that of November, while this year's output may break all-time records. In this manner the native farmers are exerting all-out effort by cooperating with the Military Administration.

Since the successful utilization of Java's 50,000,000 people's manpower is of prime importance in the prosecution of the current war, the Military Administration Headquarters is taking various measures to earn the hearty collaboration of the native people.

In order to do this, Labor Affairs Associations have been established in each province where native workers have been registered, given vocational aptitude tests, transportation and entertainment facilities provided, besides offering protection for their families. Thanks to the strenuous efforts exercised by the authorities of the associations, no difficulties are being experienced in securing the supply of labor in any part of the country.

One thing noteworthy in this connection is the eagerness of the native youths in offering their services in order to play a leading role in the defense of Greater East Asia. They are quite aware of the fact that their services are essential for the prosecution of the war. With vim and vigor, these young men are training daily, waiting for the enemy to make his appearance if he dares to. No difficulty is anticipated in securing the required number of manpower in this important field.

With the removal of restrictions on travel for the Chinese people by the Military Administration on December 8 of last year, there has been registered a remarkable improvement in their attitude. This step was taken in the early phase of the war in order to prevent espionage and disturbance. But, as they began to understand Japan's policy in East Asia, the Chinese people started to cooperate with the Japanese authorities. Holding a general meeting at Djakarta on December 19, the representatives of the Chinese people expressed their gratitude for the generous policy taken by the Japanese authorities toward them. They resolved to redouble their efforts to facilitate the activities of the Military Administration.

The 800,000 Chinese residents of Java, in accordance with the resolution passed at Djakarta last December, are expected to do their utmost to improve the circulation of various materials, to amplify the supply of daily necessities, and to increase the production of various commodities on the island. Now that the Chinese people have perfectly realized the importance of their position, relations between them and the native inhabitants are expected to show great improvement.

Another step taken by the Military Administration to stabilize the island's economy and to ease the burden on the native people's livelihood was the enforcement of price regulations on foodstuffs. On and after December 1 of last year, official prices were set on all vital provisions. Merchants in this business were permitted to make only limited profits after deducting all expenses. These measures taken by the authorities in these various fields of activities will produce far reaching effect in improving the living standards of the native people as well as augmenting the industrial growth of the island.

Fair Freedom Fighters

These determined-looking young daughters of Mother India presenting arms are part of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment of the Indian National Army that are vigorously training day and night to take active part at the front when the march to Delhi starts. Leader of these women-fighters for India's independence is Mrs. Swaminathan Lakshmi.

Yellow River Flood Control Plan Developed by Ex-Pioneer in U.S.

"The various experiences acquired by the Japanese in America will be henceforth fully utilized in developing the vast areas of Greater East Asia," declared Kinzo Watanabe who is busily engaged in the stupendous task of bringing the Yellow River flood under control. Mr. Watanabe is at present in Tokyo for a brief visit.

Mr. Watanabe's own experience in America is but one of the many episodes which give color to the annals of the meritorious achievements of the Japanese residents on the American continent. For those Japanese immigrants on the western coast of the United States December 8, 1941 marked the end of more than half a century of struggles and hardships, and the dawning of a new era.

Developed Delta Areas

As one of the pioneers in California, Mr. Watanabe very ably and successfully assisted George Ushijima in the project which duly won for the latter the title of the "Potato King" of California. By making use of a special method, they were able to cultivate the delta regions of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers as early as 1890.

Those delta regions extended over a huge area of some 1,000,000 acres of which Mr. Ushijima cultivated over 200,000 acres which annually yielded 500,000 to 1,000,000 bags of potatoes. The success of his bold enterprise overwhelmed not only the Americans but the Chinese as well who had spent 60 or 70 years in a vain effort to cultivate the delta regions. The success of the Potato King was no doubt realized through the superior agricultural technique of the Japanese and the unflinching courage and daring spirit which is typical of the Japanese.

Mr. Watanabe who had much to do with Mr. Ushijima's success in America, has now launched upon the project of bringing the Yellow River flood under control.

In connection with this new project upon which he is now engaged, Mr. Watanabe declared: "The Japanese immigrants in the United States passed through a series of hardships but their experiences there are proving most valuable. The Japanese made the impossible possible through their dauntless spirit and traditionally superior technique. They thus proved that modern machines and stupendous capital cannot cope with the Japanese fighting spirit."

Bitterly criticizing the rude and inhuman attitude of the Americans toward the Japanese, Mr. Watanabe continued: "No words can sufficiently express the large-scale contribution made by the Japanese enhancement of American agriculture and industries. The Americans, ignoring the Japanese immigrants' self-denying contribution, adopted the Immigration Act. By means of this Act, America prohibited the entrance of the Japanese into the United States. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese residents on the western coast were turned out of their homes and treated worse than criminals. By such inhuman and cruel measures did the Americans return evil for good and completely ignored the benefits they had derived in the agricultural as well as in the industrial fields."

Elucidating upon the project which is to be launched in China, Mr. Watanabe hopefully stated, "I have advised the government authorities to plant as much arrowroot (Kuzu) as available along the banks of the Yellow River. The effectivity of arrowroot in controlling floods has already been proved in the United States. Arrowroot grew thick and dense along the Yellow River 5,000 years ago, but due to the carelessness and ignorance of the people, this arrowroot was allowed to wither and die, leaving the vast expanse of plains at the mercy of the flood. The use of the arrowroot in the control of the Yellow River flood is already being proved successful in North China. A large quantity of arrowroot seeds has been contributed for this undertaking by the national children throughout China.

"In 1935 Hsuchow and its vicinity were inundated by a virulent flood and in February of the following year, the arable land which was equal to the size of Shikoku in Japan, was washed away, and the 1,700,000 farmers were forced to seek shelter in the Tsinan area. Something had to be done immediately to relieve those sufferers. General Han Fu-chu, then Governor of Shantung Province, who was later put to death by Chiang Kai-shek, requested the government at Nanking which was headed by Chiang, to consider some relief measures. Chiang promised to borrow 20,000,000 yuans from financial circles in Chekiang Province for that purpose, but he was not able to borrow more than 300,000 yuans.

"Thereupon, General Han came to me requesting me to do something about the Yellow River flood. Complying with the request, I made preparations to leave Dairen for the flood-inundated area. It was September 15, 1936, exactly ten months before the outbreak of the China Affair. Just before I left Dairen I was suddenly told to postpone my trip indefinitely. It was obvious that the ominous clouds of hostilities were already spreading over the Chinese Continent.

Investigated Flood Area

"With the commencement of the China Affair, Japan was accorded more opportunities to investigate the topographical conditions of the Chinese continent. With a view to bringing about stability and prosperity to the people of China, Japan launched upon the study of counter-flood measures. It was the spirit of gallantry and generosity which prompted the Japanese to undertake such studies for the welfare of the Chinese.

"The Yellow River starts in the hinterland of Tsinghai Province and flows into Mengchiang, running parallel with the Yangtze River. Then, flowing into the Ordos Desert, it runs through the 800 kilometer ravine on the Shansi-Shensi border. It is some 4,400 kilometers long. Along the 1,000 kilometer area from Tengkow to Hokowchen, the flow of the river slackens just as the Sungari River does in Manchoukuo which lazily flows through Harbin. In former days there was a lake in the 1,000 kilometer area, but at present it constitutes a part of the Ordos Desert.

"Some improvement on the river was successfully effected 4,227 years ago by Emperor Yu, but since then nothing has been done to this river. Emperor Yu ardently wished to prevent the floods which usually continued for nine consecutive days, inundating the plateau along the upper and lower reaches of the Yellow River in Lungmen, Shansi Province, which was then the cradle of Chinese civilization. For 13 years he conducted thorough investigations in the areas along the river until finally he removed the gigantic rock which blocked the narrow path, 50 meters wide, amid the Loliangshan area.

"Emperor Yu also had many other rocks moved out of the way so as to prevent the water from overflowing from the banks. As another anti-flood measure, he constructed 11 small streams along the Yellow River. Availing himself of the marshy area between the plateau and the plain in Shantung Province, he contrived to lead the surplus water into that area.

"Emperor Yu schemed to rescue his countrymen residing on the uplands, some 200 to 300 meters above sea level, but the problem confronting us today is to safeguard the 8,000 people residing on the lowlands, 200 meters below sea level, from these periodical floods. At present it is imminent to check the violent flow of water from the upland to the lowland before it collects in the lower reaches of the main stream. If these turbid currents could be checked by some means, the immeasurable sufferings caused by the floods would be remedied. It is not difficult to dispose of the surplus water which accumulates during downpours.

Must Form Barriers

"In undertaking this project for the control of the Yellow River flood the rocks which were removed by Emperor Yu and much larger ones must first of all be placed in the river as barriers to prevent the flow of water. With the construction of dams, numerous reservoirs, large and small, must be constructed in the upland areas, so that the water may be stored in preparation for the dry season. The many lakes which dried up and were converted into desert, must be restored. The building of a large dam for the purpose of causing hydro-electricity will also mitigate the dangers of flood. Thus, every available means must be used in order to prevent the water from accumulating in the upland.

"Thus, proper measures to guard against flood inundation in the upland must be undertaken. All surplus water should be forced into the desert area. Electricity must be provided to the agrarian districts as well as to cities. It is also urgent to dig some small streams through which the water may flow into the sea.

"The real cause of drought and flood which torment the people there must be ascribed to the fact that the surrounding mountains are all bare. At the time of floods, landslides become very frequent, hills and banks crumbling away unchecked. In order to check these large-scale landslides, it is vitally important that arrowroot be planted all over the bare mountains and hills. Arrowroot has been proved most effective for that purpose since it grows very quickly.

"In order to mitigate the sufferings caused by floods, it is clearly evident that these mountainous regions as well as the rivers must be improved. The cultivation of arrowroot will not only contribute to the prevention of flood but will also increase the supply of foodstuffs as well. If this experimented planting of arrowroot is proved successful, the two immense obstacles, flood and drought, which hitherto obstructed the progress of agricultural and industrial activities, will be definitely removed.

"Thus, a grand march has been started toward the education of the 100,000,000 Chinese of North China. We must instill in them a new knowledge of agriculture, as well as of flood control, and the converting of bare mountains into thick forests."

INDUSTRIES EXPAND IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Rapid Progress Made by All Countries in Reconstruction In Past 2 Years

Domei

SHONAN, January 9.—The latest survey of the reconstruction in the Southern Regions undertaken by the Japanese Military Administration reveals that outstanding progress has been achieved during the past two years in industrial, agricultural and technical fields. With 1944 as the decisive year of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Military Administration is swiftly proceeding with the further promotion of actual participation of local inhabitants in military administration to strengthen the defense system, to speed up the development of important mineral resources, heavy and light chemical industries and to attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

In Malai, increased production is seen in the charcoal and pig-iron industry, while, with the commencement of the production of ordinary and special steel, manufacture of rolled and pressed steel is expected to show increase activity.

In Java, Sumatra, Malai and Celebes, mass production of heavy oil engines to be used in wooden vessels is being speeded up, while facilities for the production of industrial and agricultural machinery have been expanded.

Meanwhile, production of alumina as well as aluminum will be started this year. Production of cement in Malai, Sumatra and Java is estimated to reach large quantities sufficient to cover demands. The manufacture of light globes in Malai and Java is expected to reach several million globes.

Pushing 5-Year Plan

Moreover, together with the production of tires and tubes for automobiles, all industries are making rapid strides toward the successful achievement of the five-year industrial plan of the Southern Regions.

In the mining industry, shipment of monazite, and tantalum, which are indispensable for the manufacture of airplanes, to Japan, and the development of petroleum, bauxite, iron-ore, copper and zinc has been further spurred.

Cotton production in Java, Sumatra, North Borneo and Malai, as well as the manufacture of textiles in Thailand and French Indo-China has been further increased. As a result of the outstanding achievements attained thus far, the five-year plan is expected to be successfully accomplished within the next two years.

In the agricultural field, all districts are obtaining remarkable results in their efforts toward self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Outstanding results have been attained in the cultivation of rubber, copra and other products.

As regards rice, Indian corn, tapioca, sweet potatoes and others, not only the area under cultivation but the output has been increased tremendously.

In this connection there is close cooperation between the agricultural experts of the Japanese Military Administration and the local inhabitants on the proposed expansion of areas to be put under cultivation as well as increase production.

With Sumatra and Java, as the center of production of ramie and other fibrous plants they are expected to reach huge proportions. Production of tobacco leaves for cigars has been replaced by those for cigarettes and their success has been achieved in this industry.

The lumber industry is expected to witness broad expansion with an increasing demand of lumber for the building of roads and wooden vessels.

With oils, obtained from palm, copra and others expected to be exported to Japan shortly, a bright future is foreseen in this industry.

While measures are being adopted for a smooth interchange of produces among various countries in the Southern Regions, adjustment in methods of production is steadily being carried out. In Java for example, the industrial operation under the Military Administration is being conducted through organizations called "Kodan" or Public Organization, or "Kosha," Public Corporation.

U.S. Casualty Figures Baseless

(Continued From Page 4)

beginning with the landing operations on Rendova Island and continuing from July to August. Our Imperial Headquarters announced (on August 25) that the American personnel loss on New Georgia Island alone was about 10,000 (not including death from illness), showing the great loss of the American forces in the South Pacific area.

If, therefore, the actual losses in American air raids in European cities and naval operations in the Solomons area are included, the real figures would have been, many times those announced by the U.S. Office of War Information. The customary policy to announce American casualties piecemeal and after the passing of a considerable period of time, was exemplified by the case of the Pearl Harbor disaster which was announced a year after the event took place. The loss of the airplane carrier, Yorktown, sunk on June 10, 1943 was admitted on September 17, that of the Wasp, sunk on September 15, 1942 on October 26, and the Hornet, sunk on October 26, 1942 on January 11, 1943. We may expect therefore that the great casualties suffered in the series of battles off Bougainville Island will be officially admitted some months later by the Office of War Information.

It is clear that the real reason for the American secrecy concerning personnel losses and other war casualties is not military but the political one, for they are fearful of the dire effects on the psychology of the people. The Office of War Information headed by Elmer Davis is said to have lost the confidence of the American public, which is a natural result of the false announcements with which the bureau has been fooling the American masses.

Announcement

Our firm name has been changed as from December 28, 1943 as undermentioned.

Oda Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha

(formerly The Oda Trust Co., Ltd.)

Director and President:
Baron RYUSABURO TAKU

12, Kayaba-cho 1-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

TEIKOKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.

Capital Subscribed	¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up	¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds	¥163,500,000

Chairman
TERUO AKASHI

President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI

Island Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keijyo, Husan and Other Principal cities.

Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

PORTRAITS EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel. Ginza (57) 1563
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... ¥[illegible]
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Keikichi Kataoka, Esq., Takajiro Nozu, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:

H. Kashiwagi	S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki	Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama	T. Okubo
J. Okada	Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami	T. Ohmura
K. Itoh	

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuchin, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results
Advertisements, or replies to same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted
WANTED man over 40 years of age as porter-office boy. Please apply to telephone Yotsuya 3901.

Wanted to Rent
FOREIGN style house in country place within 2-3 hours railway journey from Tokyo. Preferably Miyanoshita or Gora. Apply Box 343, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Board and Lodging
SMALL furnished room in foreign house, Akasaka, with board, for rent immediately. Box 345, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3817.

For Sale
A VERY fine gas burning kitchen stove, with six burners, automatic oven and broiler, electric light, time clock, all white enamel, certified, proved. Phone 48-1912 for the address.

BRAND new one pair of small-size ski boots and one pair of gentleman's boots with rubber soles, size 42. Please apply Box 340, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENUINE Indian curry powder. Also fresh lemons and cauliflowers. Mail orders executed. Address: Seto, 18, Nakajima-dori Nichome, Kobe. Phone Fukiai 6449.

USED bicycle. Highest offers to Box 342, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
USED phonographs and records—sees, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction
SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tagashiki Hasseino Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 393, Tokyo Central.

Instruction Wanted
ENGLISH conversational lessons wanted from Nisei gentleman. Address Box 334, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FRENCH lessons wanted for beginner and fairly advanced student. Apply Box 346, Nippon Times, Tokyo stating rates. One or two lessons a week desired.

Lost
IRELAND setter, reddish-brown, about 2½ feet tall, thin, long ears. Nice reward. Address Mr. Ilyin, (German), 3 Sagiyama, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0318.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR
PERMANENT waves by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Meada Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-[illegible].

TYPEWRITERS
INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-[illegible] 1508. New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in Japanese type. Also accessories, English and Japanese.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
[illegible]

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai [illegible]
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms
[illegible]

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....SHINICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months; ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1944

The Harvest of Betrayal in Italy

Proof that death, famine, destruction and misery are the inevitable fruits of compromise with the Anglo-Americans is now being presented with forceful clarity in Southern Italy and Sicily, where recent reports tell of the rampant dissatisfaction of the Italian people with the failure of the Anglo-Americans to live up to their glibly given promises of peace and plenty.

Those who once believed in the Anglo-American lies, those who followed Badoglio into the ignoble path of betrayal have had their eyes opened to the truth, but their realization has come too late and they must suffer the grim consequences of their rash act.

So deep and widespread have been the disappointment of these Italians that no amount of censorship and no amount of effort to camouflage the situation can hide the real situation. So serious is the situation, in fact, that even the Anglo-American correspondents have begun to reveal some of the facts.

A report from the London Times correspondent in Southern Italy, for instance, discloses that there is only enough grain and flour in that area to feed the population for six months. The situation, however, is even worse than it sounds, because none of the foodstuff is coming into the open market. Five ounces of bread a day is the daily ration distributed by the Allied Military Government in Occupied Territory, starvation diet, but the AMGOT is helpless to do more. Black market prices ranging from twenty to forty times the regular prices make it impossible for the great majority of the Italian people under anti-Axis domination to feed themselves properly.

The same correspondent reports that the situation in the Naples area and also in the remote country villages has become acute and adds, "The poorer classes of the population are certainly on a starvation diet." He blames the situation on the partial breakdown of the local administration and the abnormal scarcity of local supplies, but admits that remedial measures are likely to be a complete failure without the importation of additional food supplies.

The most significant part of the correspondent's report, however, comes when he concludes: "It is not merely the question of whether or not the Italians shall be preserved from starvation. If the famine is allowed to reign in the first few provinces placed under the Allied Military Government, not only will subsequent promises be discredited, but the work of reorganizing Europe will become more difficult."

In view of these remarks, it is obvious that the Anglo-Americans are not so much interested in the problem of whether the Italian people live or die, but in the "subsequent promises" with which they hope they can convince others to betray the principles for which they are now fighting against the anti-Axis. An investigation into what has actually happened would in all probability reveal that virtually all of the foodstuffs available in Southern Italy have been confiscated by the Anglo-Americans to feed their own troops. If foodstuffs do not appear on the open market it is probably because they are safely stored away in the Anglo-American military warehouses. If the Italian people are starving, it is certainly due to the fact that the Anglo-Americans have no further use for those elements that betrayed Italy. The enemy is not interested in fulfilling past promises; only future promises matter.

The bitter experience of the Italian people should prove a vivid lesson, a ringing warning, to those who are bound in the future to be bombarded by the piously voiced but treacherous promises of the Anglo-Americans. The facts show that compromise with the enemy can bring only tragedy. The Italians under the sterling, fighting leadership of Mussolini have much to be grateful for, because theirs will be a better, greater Italy, unmarked by the misery of oppression, free from the stains of betrayal. A new Italy will rise, a richer, more prosperous Italy, but the wretched ones who fell with Badoglio have much suffering in store for them before they can break away again from the shackles that the Anglo-Americans have given them in lieu of the promised peace and security.

Moscow's Answer

The political atmosphere in Europe is crackling with developments which portend a bitter, caustic rivalry within the anti-Axis camp for the hegemony of the continent. The problem of Poland, brought to the fore by the advance of the Soviet armies into that country, is not the only issue demanding immediate attention. The sullen greeting with which the United States and Britain have received the news of the conclusion of the treaty of amity and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the refugee Czechoslovakian regime under Dr. Edouard Benes would apparently indicate that this rivalry between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American combination may come to a head sooner than expected.

It will be recalled that this treaty was signed on December 12, 1943, not long after the termination of the Three-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers at Moscow. This six-article document revises the old agreement for mutual assistance signed between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia at Prague on May 16, 1935 and, secondly, it reaffirms the pact concluded between these two countries on July 18, 1941 at London in which they pledged to collaborate in the prosecution of the war against Germany. But the most vital points of this treaty are Article 3 in which the signatories promise to assist each other in the thwarting of Germany's "eastward advance" and the appended protocol which implicitly provides for Polish participation within the framework of the treaty.

This agreement is significant for its broad implications. The fact of its conclusion alone does not possess any meaning but when this document is linked with the joint declaration made at the end of the Moscow conference espousing Austrian independence, it assumes a new importance. Obviously the treaty is intended to establish a "union of Central Europe," consisting of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and possibly Poland, thus frustrating the sinister Anglo-American design of forming a "cordon sanitaire" with which the United States and Britain schemed to isolate the Soviets.

That the Kremlin authorities have been compelled to take this step demonstrates clearly that the Anglo-Americans are working for the destruction of not only Germany but also the Soviet Union. So determined are the Anglo-Saxons to gain complete domination over the world that they have gone so far as to try to stab their ally in the back. Although during the past year the United States and Britain have allowed Soviet participation in the Mediterranean Committee immediately after the treacherous surrender of the Badoglio regime and have tried to ingratiate themselves with the Soviets by seemingly giving way over the Jugoslavian issue in which Moscow vigorously supported General Tito Brozovich, these were feigned, hypocritical gestures to encourage the Soviet Union to bleed herself to death on the Eastern Front. But the Soviets have not been duped by the bland Anglo-American affectations of Soviet friendship. The impending formation of an union of Central Europe is the Soviet answer to the base, selfish greed of the Anglo-Americans. A showdown has become imminent and the worst fears of the Vice-President of the United States, Henry Wallace, of a third world war breaking out from the disagreement and rampant discord within the anti-Axis camp may yet come to pass.

A Year Ago Today

January 11, 1943

Japan and French Indo-China came to an agreement of views regarding export of rice and corn from French Indo-China in the hour and a half conference which took place today between Ambassador Shigeru Kuriyama in the capacity of Secretary-General to the Ambassadorial Office, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

* * *

The United States Government, which has been following the policy of withholding its adverse war results, from the public, announced today the sinking of the aircraft carrier Hornet, 19,900 tons, three cruisers and seven destroyers. The American Navy Department admitted against its will the sinking by Japanese Forces of the aircraft Hornet off Santa Cruez on October 26, 1942, saying also that the United States thus far has lost four aircraft carriers.

U.S. Presidential Election

Unprecedented Fourth Term Problem Is Chief Issue In Coming Political Campaign

By MASAYOSHI MURAKAMI
(From the Latin America Kenkyu)

Part I

In peacetime, the elections in America are very much like a wild celebration, and the desperate fighting put up by the presidential candidates would well befit the heroes of a sword-rattling play in a vaudeville show. But looking at the skirmishes preceding the coming wartime presidential elections in America, one notices a rather prudent attitude. This is probably because both on the part of the people and on the side of the candidates, a strain of hesitation is hovering in the atmosphere.

Now, there are several reasons why we have to pay special attention to this year's American presidential elections at the very present stage of the world war situation. This is first, because the fourth term problem, a phenomenon which has never appeared before the political history of America, has become the central issue; second, because, apart from the question of wartime or peacetime, in the current election campaign America herself stands on the threshold of deciding whether she will or will not adhere to the traditions of her own country; and third, because in these elections America's weakest spots will be exposed with the greatest clarity.

To give a picture or make a forecast of an election campaign of another country is, of course, for a writer not a pleasant job at all. But considering the problem from the above-mentioned reasons, I wish to point out that a potential factor to fathom the enemy's fighting strength lies there.

Our Attitude Determined

The first thing we have to consider is that we must firmly establish a conscious attitude vis-a-vis the information received from an enemy country. It is a matter of common knowledge that since the outbreak of a war between Japan and America we are not in a position to obtain reports from the other side of the Pacific Ocean as freely as we could in peacetime.

Therefore, roughly speaking there are only three methods for getting any information from the enemy country: via neutral countries, or through communication via the Axis countries, or by listening to the enemy's wireless transmission over the radio. But that from neutral channels is mostly colored or distorted. On the other hand, the information furnished from the Axis countries is more or less "discounted news." The meaning of "discounted" also includes the idea that "a great deal of looking at things and thinking in an Axis like manner has infiltrated." Then, the problem lies in the point as to how much truth or what degree of news-genuineness is to be found in each report. In other words the question is this: from which viewpoint do we understand the character of each news item and take it as materials to clearly grasp the true situotion in the enemy country?

The second problem concerns the attitude with which we are observing the situation pertaining to the enemy presidential elections in America. As for this our standpoint has to be that of "annihilating the American enemies," to put it in a phrase which I believe says everything exhaustively.

The third problem concerns the question as to the way in which we shall observe the coming presidential election campaign. In the current article, I wish to look at it from four different angles: the system of the President's tenure of office in the history of American politics and the people's reactions to it; the individuality of the man called Roosevelt and its influence on American politics; the present conditions pertaining to the powers of the Opposition party and the Government party in America; and the fighting fronts within the American country.

Fourth Turn Issue

In the first clause of the first section in Article II of the American Constitution, the term of the President is set at four years, whereas nothing is stipulated concerning re-election. In the Constitutional Convention, it was first proposed that the "presidential term should be three years, with re-election being permitted. However, the general trend of the Convention supported the opinion that seven years would be proper in order to firmly establish the President's position as an executive official.

However, no decision on this seven-year-term proposition was reached in the committee in charge of the details, and the proposition was again referred to the committee in charge of pending issues, which changed it to a four-year term. Naturally, in the main session of the Convention there were also supporters of the above mentioned seven-year term system, but eventually the decision reached by the committee in charge of pending issues was accepted without modification. With the confirmation of the four-year-term system, the clause prohibiting re-election was eliminated, and in this form the proposition passed the Constitutional Convention.

Apart from the present President Roosevelt, there were twelve among the Presidents who have served two terms, beginning with President Washington. As to the third term issue, truly there is no clear constitutional stipulation; but the tradition established by the first president, Washington, in rejecting a third term has been upheld as an unwritten law of American politics. Washington, who served during eight years from 1789 to 1797, was clamorously urged by the American people at the end of his second term to accept a third term. But, upon concluding his second term, complained of the long duration of his life as a public man, which had lasted eight years, and honestly confessed to the people his hope to lead a private life. In his famous "Farewell Address" he made it clear that it was neither lack of patriotism nor shrinking from duty which caused him not to remain in office any longer.

Twelve years later, Jefferson found himself in the same position, when at the end of his two presidential terms, from 1801 to 1809, he was ardently demanded by the people surrounding him to remain in office for a third term. But following Washington's example, he declined to remain in office giving as his reason that if, relying on the people's affection, he did not leave the President's office then, he would not be able to leave it until he become infirm with age.

Congress Opposes Grant

Then, in 1876, the 18th President, Grant, when his second term was about to end, revealed an attitude which was not necessarily objecting to a third term. But at the time, the American House of Representatives vigorously opposed Grant on the ground that it was something imprudent, unpatriotic, and endangering "our free constitution." In such blunt terms, the absolute opposition to a third term was expressed.

Four years later, in 1880, Grant obtained the support of the leader of the Republican Party in the State of New York, Roscoe Conkling, (spelling?), and prepared to run for a third presidential term, but at the grand meeting of the Republican Party to select the Presidential Candidate, he failed to obtain the prescribed majority, although the votes were taken 36 times, and was eventually defeated by Garfield from the State of Ohio. Thus the tradition was upheld.

But the above were not the only cases in which the no-third-term tradition was endangered. Theodore Roosevelt, a very ambitious person, who rose from Vice-President to President upon the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, defeated the Democratic candidate William Bryan in the presidential elections of 1904 and remained in office till 1909. At the time, he categorically denied his intention to run for third term, declaring that no matter what the circumstances would be, he did not wish to receive another nomination as presidential candidate nor to become President again. However, quite contrary to the above statement, in 1912 Roosevelt revealed his intention to run again. When one of his opponents rebuked Roosevelt at this rather sudden change in his attitude, Roosevelt replied immediately that when he said he did not want a third cup of coffee, this did not mean that in future he would never want a third cup of coffee. But Roosevelt eventually could not become a third term president. Thus, as a matter of fact, also in this instance the American political tradition was upheld.

Coolidge Refuses Third Run

Next, in 1928, President Coolidge, who had succeeded to one part of the presidential term left by Harding and consequently served a four-year term of his own, was at the end of that term enthusiastically urged from all sides to run for a third term, but he did not yield one inch to this demand. The town of Sudbury in the State of Massachusetts even proposed that Coolidge should become President for lifetime. This instance certainly is sufficient to show the success of great individual reputation. It seems, however, that in the face of this overwhelming demand for his running for a third term; his mind had wavered to some extent.

But after all, Coolidge was not the man intentionally to break the historical tradition of American politics. Up to the present President Roosevelt, all past Presidents, be it even for personal reasons, had remained faithful to the no-third-term tradition—or in other words, to the precedent set by Washington and Jefferson. However, this was abruptly broken by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. And next year the problem of a fourth term, something entirely unheard of in history, is about to come up.

Even in wartime, elements who are conscientiously faithful to the traditions and history of America are most entirely absent among the American masses. Here is looming an important factor to decide the trend of the elections to be held in November 1944.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. CASUALTY FIGURES BASELESS

People Losing Faith as Leaders Hide Actual Losses

By HISAO OKA
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

The repeated naval victories won by the Imperial Navy off Bougainville Island in the South Pacific were for the Americans the worst defeat since Pearl Harbor. However, not only was this defeat hidden by the American naval authorities, but Secretary of the Navy Knox even stated that the announcements made by our Imperial Headquarters are simple lies and groundless propaganda. He further stated that not a single American ship has been sunk in the Pacific area since November. The New York Times has gone even further in denying the veracity of our naval announcements. General MacArthurs' Southwestern General Headquarters seems to have admitted the defeat to a certain extent but is trying to hide it from the American public on the excuse that detailed reports are not yet forthcoming.

But facts can never be covered up effectively. Shortly after our announcement of the Bougainville victories, President Roosevelt hurriedly convened military conferences at the White House. Critical discussions of the American strategy of stepping-stone naval operations have been made by General Arnold, chief of the American military aviation corps, Seversky and President McCormick of the Chicago Tribune.

President McCormick who is regarded as anti-Roosevelt has exposed the administrative policy of hiding real facts from the American public and urged that to give up such a policy was an imminent necessity of the nation. But secrecy concerning American defeats has been continued since Pearl Harbor. Moreover, the announcement made by the American Government can be easily found to be false if they are examined.

Announcements Studied

An interesting graph of American personnel casualties appeared in an issue of the Twentieth Century, made on the basis of the announcements made by the Office of War Information of the United States. It is made up of three curve lines of (1) the total army and navy casualties, (2) the army casualties (including a loss of 12,500 Filipino civil forces), (3) naval casualties (including the marines and coast defense corps). The chart deals with the American casualties during a period of one year and nine months, from January, 1942 to September 14, 1943, when the following casualties were announced by the Office of War Information: war dead 19,721; injured 26,765; missing 32,154; prisoners 23,933, bringing the total to 102,573. The period covers the following main operations and battles: the first and second battles of the Solomons, fighting in connection with the landing on Guadalcanal Island, the South Pacific naval battle, the third battle of the Solomons, the night battle off Lunga, the battle off Rennel, Tunisia operations, landing operations on Attu, landing operations on Rendova and New Georgia, Sicily operations and the first part of the Italian campaign.

Examining the graph, first, our attention is arrested by the extremely low and uniform curve lines showing no indication of variations which might be expected from the nature of operations. If the American casualty announcements gave true figures, the curves would have shown a very sharp rise or fall for the period during which each fierce fighting took place. With the only exception of the sudden rise of the curve lines at the time of the night battle off Lunga, other operations and battles are not reflected at all by the curve lines.

Contradicting Figures

Also, the American announcements of casualties during the period between July and August 1943 is an example of fabricated casualty reports. Total army and navy personnel loss up to July 4 was given as 91,644 and that up to August 20 as 98,024 so that loss during the four weeks from July 5 to August 20 must be 6,380. But, according to the message of President Roosevelt on September 17 to Congress, the total personnel loss during the Sicilian operations (which took place during the above period) was given as 7,545. Even supposing that only Sicilian operations were carried out during this period, there will be a difference of 1,165 in figures. But in actuality, the American air forces have been conducting extensive air raids on European cities and many American large-sized planes were shot down, so that the casualties of these crews alone would have been quite large. Moreover, it was during the same period that the fighting in the Solomon area took place,

(Continued on Page 3)

East Asia Declaration Versus Atlantic Charter

Nations of Asiatic Continent Lay Down Foundation for Mutual Prosperity and Security

By HIKOMATSU KAMIKAWA
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Part II

The political and legislative fabrics of the envisaged new order in Greater East Asia will be constructed without encroaching upon the autonomy and independence of the units, but with the fixed intention of invigorating mutual aid and amity. The second point states: "The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity."

Under the Atlantic Charter, the respect for one another's sovereignty and independence and promotion of mutual assistance and amity tend to suggest that only Britain and the United States along with the nations under their domination would have the power to formulate a type of national freedom, friendship and collaboration which would be advantageous to the perpetuation of their world order project with a view to denying Japan, Germany and their partners the right to find their proper places in the comity of nations.

Since the Atlantic Charter opposes the creation of non-Anglo-American spheres in the world, it is more than apparent that it is not a doctrine which wishes to respect the sovereignty and independence of those nations which are desirous of setting up separate joint spheres. The second point of the Greater East Asia Doctrine specifically recognizes the respect for the sovereignty and independence of the nations of the sphere—a recognition which discloses that the construction of a Greater East Asia would be accomplished by voluntary cooperation. The very principle of voluntary cooperation is evidence enough that neither Japan nor any other nation of Greater East Asia has any inclination to become embroiled in the affairs of other spheres.

If all the nations can enjoy freedom and equality and reciprocate good-neighborliness, there would be no necessity to foster regionalism. Such an utopia stands the chance of materialization if and when plutocratic Powers and capitalistic oligarchies are made to surrender their self-interest. The events of history show that it is not at all possible for smaller and weaker nations to enjoy freedom and equality unless they make common cause with their potential neighbors. Due to the severe pressure brought to bear upon Japan, Germany and the nations contiguous to them by the Anglo-American Powers, the countries of Greater East Asia and those of Europe have banded themselves together in their respective spheres to enjoy the benefit of freedom and equality and reciprocate good-neighborliness.

The southern countries, which experienced alien domination in the past, do not feel that Japan is behaving toward them like a Power; on the contrary, they are convinced that Japan is endeavoring to the best of its ability to assist them in regaining their destined status in Greater East Asia for common flourishment, security and solidarity. Because of this conviction, the Greater East Asia Doctrine has been propounded by mutual consent to safeguard the integrity of the region against unhealthy third Power penetration.

Is Righteous and Laudable

The third point announces: "The countries of Greater East Asia, by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia." The chief lesson learnt from the past history is that the deterioration in the culture and civilization of Asia enabled Western Powers to stabilize their hegemony in the Orient. It is, therefore, natural that the nations of Greater East Asia would pledge themselves to rectify that defect by undertaking the task of developing their culture and civilization—a task which is as important as the building of the new political and economic structure of the region. The Atlantic Charter, which professes the promotion of the civilization of the world, in reality plans to impose the Anglo-American culture on Asia, including this region. The third point of the Joint Declaration is so righteous and laudable that no right-thinking person can offer any opinion to question its legitimacy.

The fourth point declares: "The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and promote thereby the general prosperity of the region." The Anglo-American conception of economic freedom and reciprocity is that Britain and the United States would be allowed to assume the position of economic policemen in the acquisition and distribution of world resources and in the governance of world trade. They are opposing the construction of a Greater East Asia, for they do not want the countries of this region to develop economic reciprocity by resisting the operation of their capitalist-imperialism. It is common knowledge that the nations of Greater East Asia have been compelled to resort to economic unity to sever their Anglo-American economic bondage.

Resenting the power-capitalism of London and Washington which suppressed their right to formulate their own economic policies, they have now resolved themselves to give effect to mutual prosperity economy to protect their economic existence and good-standing. The Atlantic Charter, which sets forth the pursuance of proper economic intercourse, intends to reintroduce the Anglo-American economic system into Greater East Asia. It is needless to add that this intention is highly objectionable, especially when the conception of Greater East Asia economic reciprocity does not endorse the policy of curtailing even within its zone the legitimate economic enterprises of the nations of other spheres.

Desires Cordiality

The fifth point reads: "The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind." From this expression, it is palpable that the sphere of Greater East Asia earnestly desires to live in cordiality with other regions of the world and hopes to play its due part in the progressive advancement of international culture, so that the interest of mankind would not be jeopardized. Furthermore, it gives a prior guarantee that it would work for the abolition of racial discriminations.

For a long time, the Western nations have been manifesting an attitude of color prejudice toward the Eastern races. Britain and America, which champion equality and "democracy," have practiced and are still practicing racial discriminations against the Oriental races. The region of Greater East Asia, having now become free from Anglo-American control, considers it indispensable that color prejudice toward the Asiatic nations must be abolished to bring about friendship and harmony between the peoples of the Occident and the Orient. Its expectation in respect of the opening of world resources indicates that it would throw open its sphere to international economic intercourse with the object of reaching an agreement whereby the different spheres of the world would collaborate with each other in the acquisition and distribution of the resources available throughout the world. All these aims are so unselfish and humanitarian that no comparison can be made between them and those of the Atlantic Charter, which in its ultimate effect unilaterally legitimizes the establishment of Anglo-American world hegemony.

The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration frankly and forcefully lays down the principles under which a durable regional sphere embracing the nations of this part of the Orient would be organized. None of its five points contains any slight suggestion that Greater East Asia would attempt to impose itself on the activities of other spheres. From the viewpoint of the sphere-living, it is a protectionist doctrine and, from the world angle, it is an international formula designed to yield wholesome benefit to humanity at large. Idealistically, it expresses the sincere desire of the peoples of Greater East Asia to remain true to the ideal of "live and let live."

All the points of the declaration transparently reflect that it is beyond doubt a doctrine of mutual prosperity and security, and that it has been enunciated to furnish a new incentive to the rapid march of world friendship and culture. The Atlantic Charter embodies propositions for the creation of such conditions as would be helpful to the entrenchment of the Anglo-American politico-economic system in the world. The nations of Greater East Asia, by enunciating the mutual prosperity doctrine, have raised the signal for international harmony and fellowship. A doctrine of this nature cannot be criticized as an instrument of exploitation; it has to be viewed as an orthodox expression of the will of a section of the Orient, born out of the ideal of pan-Asianism, for the cause of contributing to universal understanding, peace and stability.

(End)

Press Comments

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

Nippon Times Evening

Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

No. 16,091 — TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1944 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

Tuesday, January 11

ASAHI—Forced to Act

YOMIURI-HOCHI — Terror Raids

Forced to Act

ASAHI—The current European war, indeed, far surpasses the previous great War in grim intensity and the decisive phase in which life or death is to be determined is approaching every moment.

Among the three lines of attack, from the east, west and south, the eastern one is now actually being conducted with the utmost vigor. This constitutes the first front. The one from the south is the so-called third front which is being developed in Italy at a snail's pace to the detriment of the prestige of the Anglo-American war leaders. It is the one from the west which is to be regarded as the much-debated second front. In view of the character and scale of this front which the Anglo-American camp is now certain to form, it may be regarded as likely to decide the issue of the European War.

The fact is that the United States and Britain which had been evading any large sacrifice, depending on the fighting strength of the Soviet Union to exhaust Germany, have now been confronted with a situation in which they must move for a decisive war with Germany on a perilous adventure that might jeopardize their very existence. Thus this is slated to be the year of decisive war in Europe.

While the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain have decided to cooperate more closely in the European War, it must be noted that the political conflict among the three Powers, rooted in their wholly incompatible national policies, is gradually intensifying. This is only a logical outcome of the obvious lack of common ideals and the radical differences in their war aims.

If it seems momentarily that the political relations among these three Powers have been regulated through the Moscow and Teheran conferences, that is because the United States and Britain have made concessions to the Soviet Union in order to secure better advantages later on, and also because they have posponed decision on various complicated political issues. That they were unable to settle even the Polish issue can be attested to by the fact that with the Red Army pressing close to the borders of Poland, there is already trouble between the Polish refugee regime and the Soviet Union, and between the United States and the Soviet Union.

By compromise or by dint of sheer strength the Soviet Union is gradually gaining stronger and stronger voice in the affairs of Europe. Soviet influence is extending not only in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, in which the Kremlin is most interested, but also to North Africa and Italy, gradually ousing and superseding Anglo-American influence. Thus the international prestige and good faith of Britain have fallen completely to the ground.

America and Britain are yielding thus to the Soviet Union because while the Soviets can fight the Germans singlehanded the United States and Britain are unable to do so without the armed strength of the Soviet Union. They fear more than anything else a break with the Soviets, for it is their intention to make use of the Red Army to the last. In order to sacrifice the Soviets in the long run they are willing to make concessions of the moment. In this lies the unscrupulous intrigue set to trap the Soviets.

The United States and Britain fear the fighting strength of the Red Army as much as that of the Germans. So long as the Soviets still retain their tremendous fighting strength, they are unwilling to form a second front that will divert part of the pressure on the Soviets to themselves. But the Soviets know this and are insistent on the second front being formed. As a result, the United States and Britain are finding themselves in a position where they must carry out the adventure.

Terror Raids

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the progress of the war, Anglo-American combat methods have become more and more barbarous and devoid of humanity. In their air raids on various fair cities of Europe, made in total disregard of strategic needs or principles, they have systematically butchered innocent noncombatants.

Typical of their bestial practices were the air raids they made on Hamburg in September last year and on Berlin in December and January. In these raids they deliberately chose densely-populated districts and conducted their so-called carpet-laying

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

ECONOMIC SOLIDITY OF JAPAN, GERMANY RECOGNIZED BY FOE

U.S. Organ Issues Report Admitting Axis Strength For Long-Term Struggle

WAR OUTPUT BOOST SEEN

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Anglo-American hopes for an Axis collapse economically were dampened by a statement issued by the United States Foreign Economic Administration, which admits the economic strength of Japan and Germany.

According to a report received here, the administration declared that German-dominated Europe is now producing war material adequate for a long war of defense against anti-Axis offensives of the present magnitude.

Japan undoubtedly will be able to increase production of armaments for defense in 1944, it was added.

Continuing, the administration said that, primarily, the yard stick to Japan's war production is the capacity of her pre-war industrial plants rather than the raw material resources captured in the course of her recent conquests.

Admits Axis Strength

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—The Foreign Economic Administration of the United States Government has issued a report on the economic strength of Japan and Germany which, although containing much wishful thinking, yet is notable in that it recognizes the strong position of the two Axis nations, according to Washington reports.

The substance of the reports follows:

"Europe under German control is now producing military requirements sufficient to continue for a long time defensive operations against anti-Axis offensives of the present intensity. It is thought that during the present year Germany will suffer greatly economically, and that will naturally affect its political and military strength. It would be folly however, to expect the breakdown of Germany on this account alone.

"On the other hand there is no doubt that the industrial productivity of Japan is able to fully meet war requirements for the 1944 military operations. The weakness in the Japanese fighting strength lies in its transportation capacity. Because of the shortage of bottoms, Japan is unable to develop fully the vast natural resources it has secured since the outbreak of war. That is to say, the nucleus of Japan's war requirement productivity is still in the war industry plants established prior to the war."

Consul-Gen. Sir Anthony Dies at Baltimore Hotel

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Sir Anthony George, 54, British Consul-General in Boston, who has served in the British diplomatic corps in China for 34 years, either jumped or fell to death from the fourth-floor window of the Baltimore Hotel late last night, it is reported from Baltimore.

It was also reported that the Baltimore police had learned that Sir Anthony had booked a passage by trans-Atlantic plane for Britain. Some of the people who were to take the same plane said that the British official "appeared to be worried and despondent."

The British diplomat was Consul-General at Shanghai at the time of the outbreak of Pacific hostilities. He was transferred to Boston last February and knighted last June.

Withdrawal of British From Egypt Demanded

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 6.—Following lively discussions on proposed amendments to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance, the Egyptian Parliament members, supporting the Government, submitted the following two demands to Parliament, according to dispatches from Cairo:

1. Revisions in the Anglo Egyptian Treaty of Alliance.
2. Withdrawal of British forces stationed in Egypt when the war ends.

ENEMY RAID SMASHERS . . .

Sleek, powerful sky fighters of the Imperial Navy, which, together with their comrade planes of the Imperial Army, have shattered all enemy attempts to break through the Japanese defenses in the South Pacific, enjoy a brief respite on the sun-bathed runway of a certain Japanese base.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

P.I. LEADER BACKED BY ASSEMBLYMEN

Bill for Organization Of 2 New Ministries Is Given Full Approval

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—Resuming the regular session following the 20-day recess, the National Assembly at 11 a.m. today passed the resolution recommending approval of President Jose P. Laurel's creation of the two new Ministries of Economic Affairs, and Labor Health and Public Welfare.

The resolution was introduced by the Committee on Reorganization, headed by Assemblyman Jose Laurel Jr., following receipt by Speaker Benigno S. Aquino of the communication from President Laurel informing the Assembly chief of the recent reorganization of the Cabinet, including the creation of two new Ministries.

Meanwhile, a total of 14 bills have been taken up for the first reading, the most important of which is that of appropriating 10,000 pesos for the purchase of agricultural implements in order to further boost food production.

The Legislature also has decided to take up for debate on the floor tomorrow the following bills:

1. The bill imposing stamp tax on mortgages, pledges and deeds of trust.
2. The measure providing that sales made to the Philippine Republic shall be subject to payment of internal revenue taxes.
3. The bill amending the national and international revenue code regarding charges on timber and firewood cut in public forests.

Boosts Fishing Industry

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—Creation of the new Bureau of Fisheries under the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, has been hailed by local business circles as a step toward the development of the local fishing industry which had long been neglected under the former regime.

Under the executive order No. 24 issued recently, President Jose P. Laurel enlarged the Division of Fisheries into a bureau, a step which testifies to the Government's great concern over the fishing industry.

It was pointed out by Filipino business circles that prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Philippines used to import millions of pesos worth of canned or dried fish, despite the fact that her inland as well as coastal waters abound in fish.

Little if any encouragement was given to local fishermen and no attempt was made by the former administration either to subsidize or reward in the form of prizes of monetary donations the local fishing associations, these circles added.

It was further stated that the fishing experts from Japan could give invaluable technical advice to the officials of the new Bureau of Fisheries.

Meanwhile, it is reported that a fishery school may be established in order to enhance the vital role of the fishing industry in the country's food production program.

Adriatic Ports Bombed

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Anti-Axis planes bombed Pola and Ancona, ports on the Adriatic Sea, yesterday, according to Algiers reports.

Dire Conditions in Chungking Add Misery To Crippled Industrial, Social Structure

Press Denounces Regime's Inefficiency; Yanks in Kweilin Lead Wild Life

Domei

CANTON, January 10.—The maladministration of the Chungking regime which has already been the target of severe criticism among the Chungking population was again denounced by the Chen Chijih Pao, Chungking organ, recently when it declared: "The unanimous demand of leading Chungking journals headed by the Takung Pao is for immediate realization of the administrative policy which is really based on public welfare," according to latest dispatches from the capital of Chiang Kai-shek.

The Chen Chijih Pao said the term "black market" has already ceased to exist in Chungking-controlled areas not because "black market" operations have disappeared but because official prices have ceased to function and illegal prices have become an every day affair.

The journal added that the industrial activities in Chungking-controlled areas are completely deadlocked and ruined with 14 out of 18 leading industrial plants in Chungking suspending their operations. It further reported that out of 360 machine shops, 32 have already closed, while the productions of the brewery industry and other daily necessities have remarkably dwindled.

"Such industrial depression in Chungking is due first to the extreme shortage of industrial funds; second, to the sharp advance of production cost; third, to the acute shortage of goods on the markets and fourth to the dire dearth of raw materials," the paper stated.

Coal Famine Acute

It disclosed, moreover, that the aggravating coal famine is also directly affecting industrial activities in the Chungking-controlled areas. It added that with the purchasing power of the public extremely reduced, merchants are having a hard time disposing of their goods even if they manage to get them.

Referring to the request by Publicity Minister Liang to the Chungking press for positive constructive comments and cooperation with the regime's administrative measures, the journal declared that as long as the Chungking regime continues to oppress freedom of speech, cooperation by the press is impossible of realization.

The Chungking paper also pointed out the incessant skyrocketing of prices on commodities in Chungking and said that the present prices reaching 50 yuan for per chin (one chin equals to 1 1/3 lbs.) of meat and 20 yuan for a chin of vegetables are natural reasons for the estrangement of the people from the Chungking regime.

"Unless Chungking earnestly finds out what the people actually think and want and devotes itself to the stabilization of the living conditions of the people in the future, the Chungking regime

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

FLASH

CIANO TO DIE

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, and 17 other members of the former Fascist Council were each given death sentences today, according to a dispatch from Verona.

FILIPINOS EXHORTED TO EMULATE HEROES

Rev. J. Intal Stresses Spirit of Sacrifice

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—Love of the country is a virtue which is not shown by mere words but by acts of sacrifice as exemplified by Filipino heroes, declared the Reverend Jose Intal of the Philippines Independent Church, in his radio speech delivered yesterday morning.

"The patriotism of Dr. Jose Rizal did not consist merely of writing and preaching, but by serving the cause of his people until his untimely death at Bagumbayan," he added.

Regarding Andres Bonifacio, father of the Philippine revolution against Spain, the Rev. Jose Intal said, "he sacrificed his life in battle so that an independent Philippines might be established."

Continuing, he stressed, "everyone of us should take an active part in creating a greater Philippines. Let us inherit from our forefathers the spirit to fight for the preservation of our freedom. Let this spirit strengthen our loyalty and our determination to stand by our country's liberty.

In conclusion, the Rev. Jose Intal declared, "may the blessings of God rest upon us in this great hour of trial. May our blood and life give us strength to do our country's will."

SHIMOOKA IS APPOINTED ADVISER TO BURMA BANK

Arrives in Rangoon; New Directors Named

Domei

RANGOON, January 10.—Following the Burmese Government's decision to invite a Japanese adviser to the Central Bank of Burma which is to be established shortly, Chuichi Shimooka, former manager of the Tokyo branch of the Bank of Japan, has been selected after consultation with the Japanese authorities.

The formal appointment was announced today with Mr. Shimooka's arrival here.

Domei

RANGOON, January 10.—The appointment of Governor U Ba Maung and eight directors of the Central Bank of Burma was held here today. Immediately afterward, the first directors' meeting was held, attended by Chuichi Shimooka, newly appointed Japanese adviser, to discuss various matters regarding the opening of the Bank.

Amoy Japanese Donate

Domei

AMOY, January 10.—Contributions by local Japanese residents for the construction of warplanes to the Japanese Navy totaling 8,000,000 yuan were recently presented to the office of the Naval Attache here.

BIG BATTLES LOOM OVER VITAL ISSUES IN U.S. CONGRESS

Labor Trouble, Voting by Servicemen, Taxation and 4th Term Problem Noted

ROOSEVELT MESSAGE IS DUE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—One of the liveliest sessions on record is expected when Congress reassembles tomorrow, with sharp clashes between the administration and the legislators inevitable in view of the approaching elections which will affect one-third of the Senate and the entire House of Representatives as well as the offices of the President and Vice President, according to reports received here yesterday.

Much talk is also expected on post-war problems. The opposition is expected not to miss any opportunity to criticise the administration's attitude on important domestic problems with a view to weakening President Roosevelt's position in the coming elections.

Reuter correspondent, Robert Rayburn, reported that although the administration will receive Congressional support on military strategy, a bitter conflict is inevitable over the home front issues. The first of the issues, the correspondent cited is labor unrest in which it was pointed out that the critics attribute the strikes and strike threats to the administration's mis-handlings. He said that a recent statement by a "high source", which has been described by some quarters as General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, blaming labor for prolonging the war is expected to stimulate demands for drastic government control. The workers, on the other hand, feel that many of their hard-won privileges may be threatened and are expected to offer a hard fight to retain them.

Rayburn cited the soldier ballot as the second issue. He pointed out that President Roosevelt, in his Christmas speech, bluntly stated that he would not approve the Senate decision to leave the question to individual States—a process which enabled only a handful of soldiers to vote in the last election. The soldier vote, in the opinion of some experts, is likely to decide whether the next President will be Republican or Democrat.

The third issue is the continuance of subsidies. The administration contends that they are essential to prevent the break-down of the economic stabilization program.

The fourth issue is taxation, in connection with which, the correspondent pointed out that the tenative Congressional tax program falls far short of the treasury minimum.

The correspondent said that President Roosevelt, in his message Tuesday, is expected to deal trenchantly with all of these issues. The Roosevelt fourth term issue will also help to make the present Congressional session a lively one.

Republican Victory Sure

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—"We are not taking into consideration the presidential candidates of the Democratic Party, because we are certain of winning the next elec-

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

Thailand Observes National Air Day

Domei

BANGKOK, January 10.—The Thai Government, in order to strengthen the nation's air forces and to propagate air-mindedness among the general populace, has set aside January 10 as National Air Day. Elaborate ceremonies marked celebration of the first Air Day, today, at XX Airfield.

January 10 was chosen for the reason that this was the day on which the Phibun Songkhram Corps bombed enemy positions and scored brilliant results during the French Indo-China-Thailand border controversy in 1940.

2nd Mass Wedding Held

Domei

BANGKOK, January 10.—Eighty-four couples were joined in matrimony at the second mass wedding held here on the afternoon of January 7 at the Premier's official residence in the presence of Prince and Princess Aditya Dhibha Abha as well as the Premier and Madam Phibun Songkhram.

His Majesty Honors High Army Officers At Palace Audience

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience to Lieutenant-Generals Eiryo Obata, Jun Nakayama, Masao Maruyama and Yoshitaka Akiyama, and Major-Generals Haruki Kanzan, Tsukizo Akinaga, Torajiro Iwai, Kenshichi Masuoka and Teiki Nakanishi at 10 a.m. yesterday in the Omotegozasho of the Imperial Palace. All of the high officers, thus honored, had recently returned to Tokyo from the various fighting fronts after attaining glorious achievements. Lieutenant-General Obata reported to the Throne on the military situation during tenure of his post at the front in the presence of War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Chief of Staff Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama. His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to extend gracious words to Lieutenant-General Obata. Lieutenant-Generals Obata, Nakayama and Maruyama were also honored with an audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 10

A Soviet landing attempt west of Ochakov was frustrated by units of the German navy.

In the area of Kirovograd, strong enemy attacks were repulsed and the Soviets were thrown back in successful counter-attacks. South and southwest of Progrebizshe a hard and fluctuating fighting against the advancing enemy is going on. A locality that had been lost temporarily was recaptured in a counter-thrust and one Soviet battalion was annihilated. The enemy suffered very heavy casualties, losing 17 guns.

In the past few days the 17th tank division under the command of Major General von der Medin distinguished itself during the fighting in this area by tenacity and bold counter-thrusts. South and west of Berdichev the the German troops smashed violent Soviet attacks in counter-thrusts and destroyed 31 enemy tanks. Strong forces of the Luftwaffe repeatedly took part in the ground fighting at focal points and effectively bombed enemy troop deployments and tank concentrations. Raiding the Soviet supply traffic, five trains, laden with war material, were destroyed and another eight damaged.

On the edge of the Pripjet marshes, local fighting occurred with enemy reconnaissance forces in the area of Novograd, Volinsk and Sarnai.

West of Rechitza the Soviets continued their attacks. All their attempts at break-through were frustrated, however, in heavy fighting. Local dents were sealed off.

Southwest of Vitebsk the German troops again repelled renewed strong enemy attacks. In the same sector another 87 Soviet tanks were destroyed yesterday. Northwest of Vitebsk the Soviets repeatedly attacked without success. In the course of mopping-up operations within a forest area, a strong Soviet fighting group was annihilated.

The Saxonian grenadier regiment 456, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sacher, particularly distinguished itself in the recent fighting.

In the western sector of the southern Italian front, several local enemy attacks collapsed due to German concentrated artillery fire. On the remaining front the day was quiet in general with successful German shock troop activity.

Early on the morning of January 9, German bombers attacked vessels off the north coast of Cyrenaica. Several direct hits were scored on four medium-sized merchantmen. Two of them were probably destroyed. One German plane failed to return.

Sugiyama, Staff Pray At Ise Grand Shrines

Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of Army General Staff, accompanied by members of his staff, reached Uji-Yamada Station at 3 p.m. yesterday to worship at the Grand Shrines of Ise. Upon arrival, the party immediately proceeded to the Inner and Outer Shrines.

After spending the night at Todaya Inn, the party left Uji-Yamada at 10:25 a.m. today for the Kashihara Shrine.

142 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED THIS YEAR OVER RABAUL AREA

Japanese Forces Claim 24 Per Cent of Raiders; Our Loss Is Negligible

FOE LAUDS NIPPON TROOPS

WAR BULLETIN

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 11.—The Sea Eagles of the Japanese Naval Air Force attacked the enemy airfield on Makin Island on the night of January 9 and succeeded in scoring numerous direct hits before returning to their bases safely.

Enemy Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 11.—A formation of 19 enemy bomber planes consisting of B-25's attempted to attack Kuezyerin in the Marshall Islands on the afternoon of January 9. Our Ground Units garrisoned there gave battle to the enemy raiders which were all repulsed. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Kei Isles Raiders Flee

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 11.—On the morning of January 9, three enemy planes came attacking our positions in the Kei Islands but due to the furious anti-aircraft fire of our garrison forces, all the raider fled. No damage was caused to our side.

In a desperate attempt to break through Japan's defense line, enemy planes are daily raiding Rabaul. With the exception of January 5 and 8, since January 1 up to January 9, a total of 586 enemy planes have made ineffectual sorties. Out of this number 142, or 24 per cent, were shot down by our forces, details of which are as follows:

	Attacking planes	Shot down
January 1	70	9
" 2	40	10
" 3	30	11
" 4	22	18
" 6 ...about	40	8
" 7 ...about	234	34
" 9 ...about	150	52
Total .....about	586	142

Against this overwhelming loss on the part of the enemy, the loss in our planes was only 14.

The enemy planes consisted of Grumman F-6-F fighter planes, Grumman T-B-F torpedo and bomber planes, Douglas T-B-D torpedo and bomber planes and other deck planes besides various ground planes. Of special interest is the fact that among these planes were found British Spitfire fighter planes, probably used by the enemy in an effort to speed up the fight towards a decisive battle.

Japanese Soldiers Lauded

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—At the beginning of the war, anti-Axis forces underestimated the Japanese soldiers, but in half a year they have had to change their former view, reports the Times correspondent at the New Guinea front in commenting upon the bravery of the Japanese, according to London reports.

"It is the Japanese soldiers that form the basis of Japan's fighting strength, far more than Japanese warships and planes," he reported. "The greatest problem the anti-Axis forces will confront on the Pacific front is Japanese soldiers. At the beginning of the war, anti-Axis forces underestimated the Japanese, but in half a year they have had to change their former view. It is extremely dangerous to underrate their fighting spirit. The outstanding characteristics of Japanese soldiers is the spirit of absolute obedience to their superiors. The officers and men, alike, are stimulated by bravery that is beyond our conception."

Jugoslav Delegate Chosen

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The Jugoslav refugee government has appointed its delegate to the Anti-Axis Mediterranean Committee, according to Cairo reports. Thus, the British, United States, Soviet, Rebel French and Jugoslav delegates to the Committee have been decided, but Greece has not yet appointed its representative.

VICTORY SEEN NEAR FOR BOSE'S ARMY

Destruction of India's Enemy Is Approaching, Says Rangoon Journal

Domei

RANGOON, January 9.—Hailing the transfer of the headquarters of the Provisional Government of Free India from Shonan to Burma, the Greater Asia, influential English journal here in an editorial today declared that the move "not only reveals the dynamic qualities of Subhas Chandra Bose, but the earnest and grim determination of the leader and millions of his followers who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the liberation of their country."

The paper added that the movement of the Provisional Government close to India's frontier "is another message of hope and cheer to the teeming millions in India who are still groaning under the iron heel of Anglo-American oppression and oppressive exploitation."

Pointing out that the Provisional Government and its valiant army now stand at the gateway to India ready to strike the decisive blow for India's freedom with the support of the invincible Japanese Army and peoples of Greater East Asia, the paper said, "The task which is ahead of the Indian freedom fighters should not be difficult to achieve.

"All necessary prerequisites for victory that could be outlined outside India have been achieved by the freedom fighters of India, and it now remains for those living in India to contribute their share in order to make the sacred war of liberation an unqualified success.

"The hour for the destruction of India's enemies has been struck and India expects every Indian to do his duty at this hour of her supreme need," the journal concluded.

Literary Men of China To Meet in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 10.—Given a stimulating impetus by the holding of three Greater East Asia Literary Men's Conferences up to the present, the unification of the literary men in China has been making favorable progress. However, the scheduled opening of the fourth Greater East Asia Literary Men's Conference in Nanking this spring will serve to bring about a more speedy realization of the plans.

In this connection, Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng yesterday invited some of the outstanding Chinese men of letter to Nanking for conference on the organization of the literary body. Opinions were exchanged with regard to the regulations and the system of organization of the proposed body.

Further discussions are scheduled for today to confer on the date of the inaugural meeting and other matters. Meanwhile, the organization has been renamed as the Association of the Literary Men of China.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

bombings. The method is to take a fixed area of several square kilometers and to drop tons of high explosives, time bombs, and incendiary bombs so as to turn that area into a sea of flames. We need hardly point out that the United States and Britain are planning to use the same method against Japan. Consequently, we would do well to be fully prepared against such attempts.

The examples of Hamburg and Berlin show that thorough scattering of population and establishment of perfect shelters are the two most important factors. These two conditions are absolutely essential to frustrate the enemy attempts to reduce cities into ruins by bombing close-packed quarters.

Berlin did not suffer as much as Hamburg in spite of the dozens of blind bombings to which it was subjected because the houses there are the most modern-structured of all European cities, and the Government has provided the most up-to-date shelters by incessant effort. Any visitor who has seen the solid masonry of the shelters cannot but be impressed.

Meanwhile, the enemy's attack methods are incessantly changing, growing in scale and barbarity. It is hoped that our Government will continue to impart the knowledge of up-to-date air raid methods and new deadly weapons to the people and give them guidance so that they may defend their homes with self-confidence and dauntless courage.

Sweden Protests Violations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—The Swedish Minister at London has submitted a very strong protest to the British Government on the repeated violation of Swedish territory by British air forces, according to a dispatch from the British capital.

Chiang Regime Hit As Dire Situations In Chungking Grow

(Continued from Page 1)

is inevitably doomed," it declared.

Escaper Describes Conditions

Domei

CANTON, January 10.—A certain cultured Chinese who had retreated into the hinterlands to regions under the control of the Chungking regime at the time of the Hongkong operations about two years ago, recently made his escape from Kweilin and returned to Canton. He describes with striking vividness the appalling misery of life in Kweilin and the shameless debauches indulged in by the men of the American Air Force. He is but one of many who, no longer able to stand the high cost of living in cities under Chungking rule, are seeking in increasing numbers refuge in peaceful districts. His story is given below:

"The population in Kweilin which some time ago was a little over 200,000 has at present swollen to 700,000. From these figures alone one can get a picture of the living conditions in the city. Lack of housing facilities is nothing short of astounding. Rooms of about ten-mat size rent for 2,000 yuan per month, and with keen competition at that. A medium quality towel costs 120 yuan. The shortage in materials is incredibly acute.

3 Officials Executed

"Rice is comparatively cheap, but the situation is not such as to warrant full stomachs for all the people. It is extremely disgusting to watch the increasing appearance of a large number of fraudulent public officials. Since last autumn two or three government officials were shot to death on the charge of swindling. However, it is hardly possible to place all the blame on these public officials. If it is a crime for these public servants to engage in business deals, it might be more appropriate to speak of all government employes of Kweilin as defrauders.

"The monthly living cost for one person mounts to at least 2,000 yuan. Therefore, a man, with a family of five or six has no recourse but to engage in some side business by availing himself of the advantages of his official position. Frankly speaking, the real swindlers of the government treasury are officials who are located in Chungking's administrative centers.

"From a military standpoint, Kweilin has now been completely transformed into an American air base. Being surrounded by mountains on all sides containing innumerable large caves, Kweilin provides perfect natural air raid shelters. The largest of these natural caverns can easily hold from 50,000 to 60,000 people. In fact so spacious is the cave that two motion picture theaters have been erected within its interior, and four hours are required to make one round of the vast hollow. Other such natural air raid shelters are scattered here and there over the whole region. One need simply to make a dash for one of these caves the instant air raid alarms are sounded.

Rowdy U.S. Soldiers

"As to the disorderly behavior of the American soldiers, there are no means of curbing their outrageous conduct. Strutting through the streets in groups of seven or eight, I have frequently seen them chasing young girls. They dash into the city in motor cars in the afternoons and start their bacchanalian orgies of drinking and rowdy singing. The wee hours of the morning still find them crazily cavorting in the dance halls.

"The situation has improved somewhat of late due to American gendarmes having been stationed at street corners, but even so troubles occur now and then. Previously there were dance halls at the air base also but recently no Chinese is allowed to enter the airfields.

"Apprehensive of any outward demonstration of rightful indignation against the American soldiers on the part of the Chinese people, the Chungking regime is forcefully clamping down on the populace. But below the surface a smouldering resentment against the Americans seems burning fiercely. In these circumstances, any cooperation with the Americans forces on the part of the general populace is out of the question.

"With regard to the attitude of the intellectual class toward the War of Greater East Asia, to put the situation in a nutshell I would say that they are coldly indifferent to the true character of the war. Several reasons may be advanced for this attitude. Fundamentally, they may be said to have been driven to this state of mind on account of ideological confusion arising from the oppressive and paralyzing effects of difficulties for livelihood. As mentioned before, they are too busily occupied in trying to find security in their own individual existence to have any time for deliberations on the future of their country."

HUGE AMOUNT SPENT BY INDIA ON FAMINE

Costs Bengal Over £5,000,000; Cholera Raging in 6 Districts

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 10.—Famine has already cost the Bengal Government about seven and one half crores of rupees—5,625,000 pounds—in relief of one kind or another in addition to the normal budget expenditure which totals about 12 crores, the Times correspondent in Calcutta reported on January 1.

Now that the new crop is ready, mass feeling has been stopped and relief takes the form mainly of extended medical assistance in the countryside and treatment in camp hospitals as well as in poor-houses of persons whose condition is so low that they cannot recover on ordinary food.

Unfortunately, milk is unavailable, and the quantities of clothing for women and children are inadequate although it is now being distributed on a big scale on the arrival of the cold weather.

Meanwhile, trustworthy figures of the malaria epidemic and not available but it is described as "frightful." Climatic conditions this year caused a more severe outbreak than usual and was chiefly witnessed among the poor class of the people. Moreover, cholera is reported to be increasing in six districts, stationary in five and subsiding in the remainder. The number of deaths is estimated at 4,000 a week now, about twice the normal average.

Also, the smallpox season has just started and a small army of doctors, military, civilian and sanitary officers has been sent out into the hinterland after their training to inoculate and vaccinate the people as well as to take other measures to combat this epidemic. It is admitted, however, that a scheme of medical assistance is being envisaged though it is not large enough for the emergency, the reason being attributed to the dearth of medical personnel and there seems to be no way of overcoming this difficulty.

Atjeh Tribe in Sumatra Aiding Flood Victims

Domei

MEDAN, January 10.—Members of the Atjeh tribe belonging to the Muslim East Asia Development Association have started a vigorous campaign for raising relief funds for the victims of the floods which swept over the east coast provinces of Sumatra at the end of last year, it is revealed.

The association has dispatched representatives throughout Sumatra for the purpose of calling upon the members of the Atjeh tribe to extend a helping hand to the flood victims.

In view of the fact that this is the first time that the Atjeh tribe, which has been extremely reserved, has made a move to raise relief funds for other tribes, their campaign is being hailed not only by the Japanese Military Administration but also by all the native inhabitants.

The present campaign is also seen as eloquent proof of the Atjeh tribe's willingness to cooperate with all the rest of the tribes for the common prosperity of Sumatra.

Sailors, Shipyardmen Start New U.S. Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Just as soon as America heaves a sigh of relief, with the apparent solution of one labor strife, another strike of a different category pops up to plunge the country into further agonizing throes of labor difficulties. This time, 8,500 seamen, belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organization, and workers, attached to the Shipyard Workers' Union, have gone on a strike at the Cramp Shipyards in Philadelphia.

Dissatisfaction with the management policy of the company authorities is the motivating force leading to the strike, and the strikers, on their part, seem desirous of having the plant placed under the control of the Navy Department.

Halsey Mum on Talk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Admiral William Frederic Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of United States Pacific Fleet in the South Pacific, who returned to America to attend the Army and Navy Conference to be held on the Pacific coas, arrived suddenly in Washington today and called on President Roosevelt, according to a dispatch from the United States capital.

Admiral Halsey refused to touch upon the matters on which he had consulted the President and merely remarked that he had talked about the weather.

Hordes of Locusts Devastating Egypt; Tommies Mobilized

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 10.—A huge horde of locusts, crossing the Red Sea, invaded territories of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and indiscriminately ravaged agricultural products along the coast causing tremendous damage, a Cairo report disclosed. In the Hejaz area of Arabia, it is reported that over 1,000 British troops were mobilized to combat these dreaded pests. According to the opinions of agricultural specialists, the locusts come invading approximately once in 12 years, the last time being in 1932 and the one before that in 1920.

Big Battles Loom Over Vital Issues In U.S. Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

tion," declared Harrison Spangler, Chief Secretary of the National Republican Party, today, a dispatch from New York disclosed.

Continuing, he declared that whoever may be nominated by the opponent party and however vigorous their campaign may be, the Republicans this year are out to win. Undoubtedly, President Roosevelt will again be nominated for already his fourth term campaign is under way, he added.

He explained that during the Republican Party committee's convention which will probably be held in Chicago at the end of this month, the Republican nominees will be named and basic plans for their campaign decided upon. The Democrats will probably hold their convention in Philadelphia, he added.

President's Message Due

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—The Presidential message to Congress is scheduled to be delivered before the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives on January 11, but as President Roosevelt has not yet recovered from his cold, Vice-President Henry Wallace will read it, according to Washington reports.

However, according to an announcement by the White House, President Roosevelt will broadcast an outline of his Presidential message to Congress from his bed for about 30 minutes on the evening of January 10.

Agree on Arab League

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 10.—Egyptian Premier Mustaph Nahas Pasha held a conference with Lebanese Premier Riad El-Solh at the Egyptian Foreign Office yesterday on the question for forming a Pan-Arabian league. The Egyptian Government announced that complete agreement was reached on all questions by the Egyptian and Lebanese Premiers, according to Cairo reports.

New Stamps Being Issued

New stamps of 20, 30 and 40 sen denominations will be issued by the Communications Bureau and be placed on sale as soon as the present supplies of the old stamps are exhausted. There will be no changes in the designs, the only difference being in the replacing of engraving by relief printing in order to effect greater printing efficiency.

Chiang Plans 6 New Consulates

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The Chungking regime has decided to establish six new consulates at Boston (U.S), Winnipeg (Canada), Mauritius (British possession), Colombia (South Carolina, U.S.), Algiers and Meshed (Iran). The Chungking Foreign Department has already appointed the consuls and vice-consuls, to be stationed at these places.

Communists in America To Start Political Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—The Communist Party in the United States held its national committee meeting in New York City today, and decided to effect a signal change in its activities to start a communistic political movement as well as to rename the Party as the Communistic Political Educational League, according to New York reports.

This radical change in the policy of the Party is said to have been decided in order to meet the new situation recently brought about both in the United States and in the world. The announcement issued by the Party on this point is substantially as follows.

"National problems of the United States are to be decided by the traditional two Parties of the country. The Presidential election to be held this year will be a test whether the American public will support the war or not, just as it was in the Presidential election in 1864 at the time of the Civil War. The Communist Party solemnly pledges itself to cooperate with the majority of the United States citizens for successfully completing the war and the post-war construction."

The new name of the Party will be formally decided upon at the Party's general meeting to be held in May, but in the meantime, the Party announces that the name "Communistic Political Educational League" represents more accurately the role the Party will play as a portion of the majority of the United States citizens. The Communist Party will not take part in the Presidential election, but is expected to continue its activity in connection with the elections of public organs.

Confidence and Unity Stressed by Franco

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—In reply to the Spanish Army's declaration of indomitable loyalty, expressed by War Minister General Carlos Asensio, Chief of State General Francisco Franco delivered an address demanding the unity of the Spanish people to maintain liberty and independence for Spain, according to Madrid reports.

"The Spanish Army possesses strength to guarantee the future of the people and to fully protect the liberty and independence of Spain. We must have utmost confidence in the mission of Spain and unite firmly," he said.

Accidents in U.S. Soar

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Accidents in United States war industry plants have tremendously increased since the outbreak of the war due mainly to the increased production plan forced upon the laborers and with a view to preventing accidents, the National Factory Safety Week was started today, according to Washington reports.

In inaugurating the opening of Safety Week, the authorities announced that workers killed in factory accidents reach 18,000 a year.

Malais Clean Memorial

Domei

SHONAN, January 10.—Twenty members of the newly-established Malai Welfare Association, Malai journalists and others paid a visit to the Shonan War Memorial on Sunday morning with the object of cleaning the whole area, as a mark of respect to the souls of the heroes who fell in battle there.

The party was headed by Ishak Mohammed who recently returned to Malai after attending the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers held in Tokyo.

Donate to Plane Fund

Domei

PEKING, January 10.—The ardent patriotism of the Japanese in North China is indicated in the generous monetary contributions toward the airplane construction funds, and in the donation of copper, iron and other metals for use in the war industries.

The total of national defense funds collected at the Army Headquarters in North China amounted to ¥10,797,540 for the year 1943. A detailed account of the funds gives the sums of ¥3,538,671 in ordinary donations, $6,941,091 for airplane construction and ¥317,680 for soldier's relief.

Reich Residents in Java Comfort Nippon Soldiers

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 10.—Thirty German residents here, generously laden with bouquets of flowers and comfort bags, visited the Djakarta Army Hospital at 5 p.m. yesterday to comfort the sick and wounded Japanese soldiers, in concrete manifestation of their gratitude to the men of the Imperial Forces.

Entertainment was provided by the visitors with a program including such numbers as vocal solos, singing of Japanese songs by the German children and the staging of dance performances. The party left the hospital at about 7 p.m., after having gladly and wholeheartedly fulfilled their mission of good deed.

Furthermore, the German residents in Java have contributed ¥2,000 for soldiers' relief funds and the Italians ¥6,900. These funds will soon be presented to the proper authorities through the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration.

Tin Supply in U.S. Low; Metal Salvaging Urged

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—The director of the United States Tin-Lead Division of the War Production Board sharply contradicted the report made by the Office of War Information, yesterday, that all the metals are being presently produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to relieve shortages, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that the present tin supply is 100,000 tons, which shows a decline by about 40 per cent since Pearl Harbor. He urged the continuation of tin salvage and strict conservation.

Selangor Celebrates

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, January 10.—The second anniversary of the occupation of Selangor by the Japanese Forces will be observed tomorrow at a public meeting to be held at the Selangor plaza.

High Japanese military and civil officers including the Governor of Selangor, are expected to attend the meeting.

Economical

Men's Suits

Phone or Write

S. OKUBO

High Class Tailor

KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Road) Tel. San. 788

YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori
Tel. Hon. 3149

Oil Resources in U.S. Nearing Exhaustion

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 10.—Alexander C. Kirk, United States Minister to Egypt, acting as the delegate to the Anti-Axis Oil Conference in Cairo, declared that the oil supply in America would be exhausted within 15 years, according to Cairo dispatches.

He further emphasized the inevitable urgency of shifting the oil production center to West Asia within the period of about ten years.

"Scientific investigations have revealed that the oil supply in the United States would be depleted in about 15 years," Kirk said, "and unless the American oil industry succeeds in shifting its operational center to West Asia, a crisis threatens us in the oil situation. Under the circumstances, it is but natural that American political interest in West Asia should be more than ordinary."

Chinese Reds Routed

Domei

TAIYUAN, January 10.—During the past one year since the National Government of China's declaration of war on Britain and the United States, the Shansi Peace Preservation Corps in close cooperation with the Japanese Forces engaged the Chinese Communists 908 times in battles and in the course of these operations inflicting huge casualties killing 4,010 of the enemy. The Corps captured 859 Communists and also seized large quantities of weapons and other war supplies.

TO LET

ASHIYA

Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on ground, measuring about 2,000 tsubo, for immediate possession. Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants.

66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome
Kobe-ku, Kobe

Tel. Sannomiya 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya.

Nippon Times

The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 493, 5857, [illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64843.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1776.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥[illegible]; one year ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. Foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.[illegible]; one year, ¥83.00. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1538

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥[illegible]
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds .. .. [illegible]

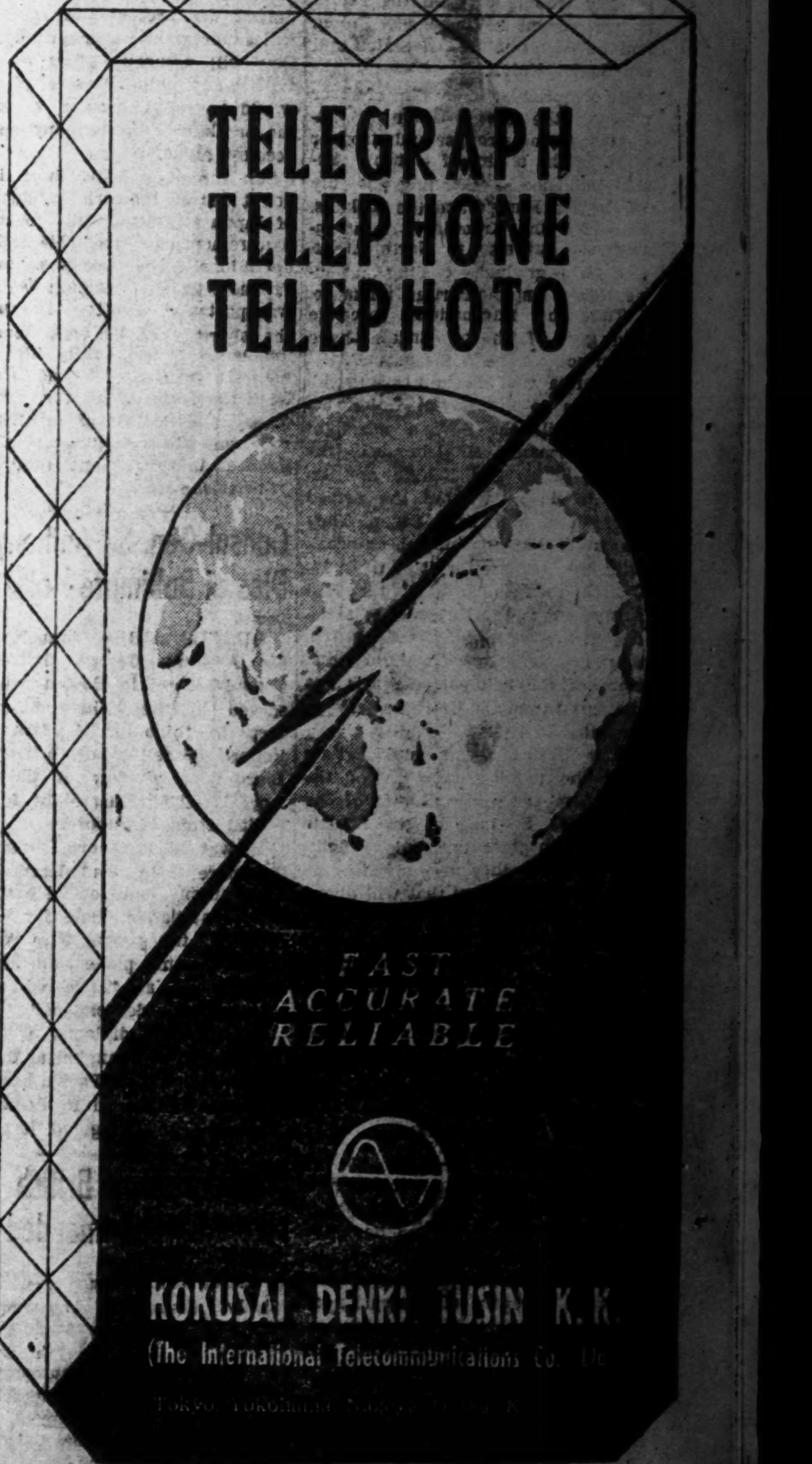
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-[illegible]

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 3111-3118



Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo